

GETTING BACK HOME.

No Demonstrations Along the Line from South Bend.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—The train bearing the Bryan party arrived at Chicago at 8:30 o'clock today, after an uneventful trip from South Bend. The train took the track at 6:44 o'clock this morning, thereby proving again its great vitality, having received callers until after 12 o'clock last night. On the train were ex-Congressman Shively, Democratic nominee for Governor of Indiana, and Senator Blackburn. There were no demonstrations whatever along the line, and but a few hundred people gathered at the depot in Chicago to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bryan. Mrs. Bryan will leave Chicago tonight for Lincoln.

HIS SECOND EFFORT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Bryan spent some time this afternoon with Chairman Jones, reviewing his speech, and accepting of the nomination of the Silver party to which he will be formally notified at Lincoln on Tuesday. Bryan will leave tomorrow morning for the Chicago and Northwestern for Milwaukee, where he will make two speeches tomorrow. He will remain over in the morning city at the Hotel Edwards. Mr. Wall, Democratic national committee man for Wisconsin, returning Monday morning early to Chicago and leaving at 5 o'clock for Lincoln.

WHERE THEY WILL FIGHT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Bryan attended an important conference of the Democratic leaders in Chairman Jones' sanctum this afternoon. Among those present were Committeemen Campbell, Stone, Jones, John, Johnson, Walsh, Wall, Altgeld and McConville. Teller, Dubois, George P. Keeney, secretary of the silver party, and others. The silver men expected to arrive tonight. It is said the leaders urged the necessity of making a particularly vigorous fight in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. The conference lasted two hours, and was entirely over routine financial matters connected with the campaign. Bryan spent a considerable amount of time at his hotel, and passed some time in resting as the numerous calls with politicians allowed. Mrs. Bryan left the evening for her home in Lincoln, where, she said, she desired to be when the public schools opened on Monday.

The following appointments made for Bryan are announced from the campaign headquarters: At Salem, Ill. He will speak at Henderson, Ky. In the forenoon of the 14th, at Louisville on the night of the 15th, at Lexington, Va. Asheville, N. C. 16th; Richmond, Va. 18th; Washington, 19th; Baltimore 21st. Bryan will also speak at New York, September 23, and will then make a tour through New Jersey, Delaware and New England.

WILLIE IS SATISFIED.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—"I am perfectly satisfied with the result of my trip east," said Bryan, "and my observation is not based simply on impressions formed from the rostrum. To address people by the tens of thousands, as I have done since leaving Chicago, would naturally carry with it the impression that the audiences addressed were satisfied by the utterances delivered. A speaker is apt to be carried away by such an idea, but when I say that I am satisfied with the result of my trip east, I don't mean that my observations from the speaker's stand have led me to suppose that the large audiences whom I have addressed were entirely away with the principles advocated, as their applause would appear to indicate. My estimate is based on entirely different sources."

"People whom I have met and who have mingled with audiences at Democratic gatherings, have voluntarily come forward to assure me that the sentiment was veering around toward the Democratic platform. I have taken occasion, after leaving the speaker's stand, to talk with men whom I have observed in the audience as I have on the doubtful seat, if I might express myself so, regarding the currency question. Such men have come to me afterward and have expressed themselves as more than half convinced that the tenets of the Chicago platform were after all the truest in the popular interest. Others have come to me, men who I even disagree with on many principles, and have assured me that the change in sentiment toward the free coinage of silver was something that had never been like this."

"Added to this, the approbation which every public speaker cannot fail to discern in the eyes of a sympathetic audience has convinced me that a large proportion of the people whom I have addressed have been impelled to applaud, not out of sympathy with the speaker, but out of approbation of the truth spoken. If a speaker be qualified to judge of the effect of his speeches on audiences, this is the only way to get them, and addressed are far more enthusiastic in favor of free coinage than they were when the campaign opened."

HERR MOST ON FINANCE.

The Anarchist Favors Gold in Preference to Silver.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.) DENVER (Colo.) Sept. 4.—C. W. Varnum, a prominent Republican of this city, recently wrote Herr Most, asking what his position is on the silver question, and has received the following reply:

"I, like every other well-educated man, have expressed the opinion that at present gold only can be used as a proper standard of value because its points of production are staple and all over the world; whereas, silver is getting cheaper and cheaper year by year. If, therefore, the latter might be used as money, the value of the facts stated above, it should be done according to its market price, namely, not 16 to 1, but at this moment, 30 to 1, though that would render silver money very much more inconvenient."

"The silver men had better invent some new articles of luxury, make them fashionable, and flood the market with them. That would be the proper way to get rid of all the superfluity of silver and make it useful."

"I am otherwise no politician, but an Anarchist, and consequently do not care for any party in the arena of voting rights, which I regard as a monkey theater good for the amusement of big children. I believe in revolution, and not in humbug."

NEBRASKA DEMOCRATS.

Bryan's Name Applauded and J. Sterling Morton Scorching.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.) OMAHA (Nebr.) Sept. 4.—The State Democratic Convention met today. Chairman Ed Smith was chosen permanent chairman, and in assuming his duties proceeded to berate the gold men in vigorous language, and applause sounded with cheers and applause. Smith predicted that it would be the privilege of W. J. Bryan to sign the Declaration of Independence which had been promulgated in 1896. At the mention of Bryan's name there was great applause. J. Sterling Morton came in for a scorching.

Hon. C. J. Smythe of Omaha was selected for Attorney-General, the only place the Populists had left vacant, and the balance of the Populist State ticket was endorsed. The body named four electors and endorsed the four Populist electors. The convention en-

thusiastically endorsed the Chicago convention platform and nominees. The Democratic and Populist electoral ticket now stands eight for Bryan, four Democrats for Sewall and four Populists for Watson.

UTAH SILVER PARTY.

SALT LAKE (Utah) Sept. 4.—At a mass-meeting at Ogden last night, largely attended from the principal points in the State, the Silver party was organized under the name of the Independent Republican party. This party represents the silver following of the Republican party of the State. The meeting refused to join in the proposition to nominate McKinley electors, and appointed a general committee for the purpose of conducting a regular campaign for a State convention.

SMITH AND SPRIGGS.

Populist-Democratic Firm Which Hopes to Carry Montana.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.) HELENA (Mont.) Sept. 4.—The Democratic and Populist electoral ticket now stands eight for Bryan, four Democrats for Sewall and four Populists for Watson.

Populists—Governor, Robert B. Smith; Lieutenant-Governor, A. E. Spriggs; Secretary of State, T. H. Hoag; Superintendent of Public Instruction, E. A. Carleton. Democrats—Attorney-General, C. B. Nolan; Associate Justice, H. R. Buck; Treasurer, G. Collins; Auditor, T. W. Poindexter. The Congressmen were allotted to the Democrats, but the convention decided to put up no candidate against Hartman, who followed Teller out of the Republican convention.

THIRD CONGRESS DISTRICT.

English and Vann in the Hands of Fusionists.

VALLEJO, Sept. 4.—The Third Congress Democratic Convention was called to order in Farragut Hall at 10:15 o'clock this morning by Chairman Ed E. Leake of Woodland. There was no contest for seats, but the attempt to bring about fusion with the Populists and to have the two parties unite on one candidate for Congress caused much confusion. A resolution was passed appointing a committee of twelve to confer with a similar committee of Populists. The Populists ten days ago nominated W. A. Vann of Colusa as their nominee for Congress from the Third District. Leake then divided the delegates into two parties, one for fusion and one for a straight Democratic candidate who would be named and the Populists be asked to support. The convention adjourned until 1 o'clock to allow the committees time to frame reports.

The convention adopted a platform reaffirming the action taken in the national convention of the free coinage of silver. Warren B. English of Oakland, N. Y., and J. H. Vann of Colusa, were put in nomination with the understanding that the nominee of the convention should be elected. The committee of twelve Democrats and twelve Populists, who will try to agree upon a fusion candidate.

GLUED TO IT.

Sewall Cannot Be Separated from His Billy Boy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Commercial Advertiser was this morning printing the following dispatch: BATH (Me.) Sept. 4.—To the editor Commercial Advertiser: Any statement or inference that I propose to withdraw from the Democratic national ticket are without foundation. I never had any conversation with the nominee of the convention, and the remotest intention of doing so.

DECLINES THE NOMINATION.

CLARKSBURG (W. Va.) Sept. 4.—Following is the letter of Hon. I. C. Ralph-Snyder, declining the nomination for Governor by the People's party of West Virginia: I have the honor to acknowledge the formal notice of your nomination for Governor by the People's party of West Virginia. I appreciate the honor and extend my sincere thanks for the high confidence you have shown in me. I have no objection to my name being used as a candidate for Governor by the Democratic State Convention of West Virginia. Having entered said convention as a free trader, and having been elected to the nomination for Governor, I am bound by the acts of said convention and must respectfully decline the nomination. I have no objection to my name being used as a candidate for Governor by the Democratic State Convention of West Virginia.

A REVEREND NOMINATED.

EL RENO (Okla.) Sept. 4.—The Democratic Territorial Convention this morning after a prolonged fight, endorsed Rev. T. Y. Callahan, the Populist nominee for Congress.

AN ALL-NIGHT CONTEST.

REED CITY (Mich.) Sept. 4.—Judge C. E. Smith of Reed City was nominated for Congress today by the joint convention of Democrats, Union Silver men and Populists of the Eleventh District. The contest over candidates had lasted nearly all last night. Judge Ramsell had hitherto been a strong Republican leader, and is agreed with his party's present financial declarations.

FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE DISTRICT.

MANCHESTER (N. H.) Sept. 4.—The Democratic Congress Convention in the First District nominated J. B. Nash of Conway unanimously.

FIFTH MARYLAND DISTRICT.

BALTIMORE (Md.) Sept. 4.—Ex-Senator Robert Moss was nominated for Congress in the Fifth Congress District. The nomination was on the first ballot by 14 out of 27 votes.

ELEVENTH KENTUCKY DISTRICT.

LEXINGTON (Ky.) Sept. 4.—James D. Black of Barbourville was nominated by the Democrats of the Eleventh District for Congress. Bryan and the Chicago platform were endorsed.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

An English Tourist Arrested for a Salt Lake Murder.

DENVER, Sept. 4.—The remarkable resemblance between an English tourist and Rev. Thomas Hermann, caused the former to be taken into custody today by the Denver police. The tourist is John Bustard of Sydney, Australia. He arrived at Denver today from Omaha on the train that brought Bustard to Denver was Oscar Elison and wife, who for some time conducted a theater at Salt Lake and were slightly acquainted with Hermann, and when the train arrived at the depot, followed him to the Grand Central Hotel. Elison watched the man's movements while her husband hunted up a policeman. Bustard proved his identity and was released.

SPORTING RECORD.
GEORGIA GUARDS TO THE FRONT.

Lieut. Wilson Does Good Shooting.

He Made the Best Score of All the Thirty Entries.

The First Day of the Military Championship Match.

American Horses at Sandown Park. Fleetwood Grand Circuit Race. "Pop" Anderson Throws Off the Ballfield—Racing at Sacramento.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SEAGIRT (N. J.) Sept. 4.—Two hundred-year-old scores of the President's match for the military championship of the United States were finished today. Lieut. F. C. Wilson of the Georgia Guards leads with a score of 46 points. He was followed by two other friends of the way an American citizen must be treated.

He broke away from the attendants again, but they finally locked him up in a room. When he quieted down one attendant was left with him and Dr. McBride asked him to go to the hospital, but not to disturb him for some time. When asked as to the doctor's condition, Dr. McBride said:

EASTERN BASEBALL.

St. Louis Again Goes as a Lamb to the Sacrifice.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.) BOSTON, Sept. 4.—The Bostonians fattened their bats and gloves again today at Hart's expense. Score: Boston, 13; hits, 12; errors, 3. St. Louis, 3; hits, 8; errors, 3.

BATTERIES—Nichols and Bergen; Hart and McFarland.

NEW YORK-CINCINNATI.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The New Yorks batted forward today and won easily. Seymour was knocked out of the box in the third inning and Sullivan replaced him. Score:

New York, 15; hits, 15; errors, 4. Batteries—Foreman and Pelitz; Seymour, Sullivan and McGee.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 4.—Cleveland took things easy today, but had no trouble in defeating Brooklyn. Score:

Cleveland, 7; hits, 12; errors, 3. Brooklyn, 5; hits, 10; errors, 4.

BATTERIES—Wallace, Young and O'Connor; Harper and Grim.

WASHINGTON-LOUISVILLE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Emig, the Louisville's new pitcher, was hit hard in the first inning today. In the fifth inning thirteen men went to bat, and nine runs were scored. In the second game the Colonels made a good fight, but McJannet was effective. Score:

First game: Washington, 17; hits, 14; errors, 3.

Louisville, 3; hits, 5; errors, 8. Batteries—King and Farrell; Emig and Miller.

SECOND game: Washington, 6; hits, 9; errors, 4.

Louisville, 5; hits, 10; errors, 1. Batteries—McJannet and McGuire; Fraser and Dexter.

BALTIMORE-CHICAGO.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—The Champions took the first game very easily from the Chicagoans today, and tied in the second, after an up-hill fight, which was ended by darkness after eight innings. Anon was out of the game, and then ordered off the grounds in the first contest, which was liberally punctuated with wrangles. The attendance was 5,000.

First game: Baltimore, 9; hits, 13; errors, 3.

Chicago, 4; hits, 10; errors, 5. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Griffith and Donahue.

Second game: Baltimore, 11; hits, 8; errors, 3.

Chicago, 11; hits, 10; errors, 4. Batteries—Hoffer and Clarke; Robinson, Friend, Briggs and Donahue.

PHILADELPHIA-PITTSBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The Phillies today after eight, stubbornly-contested innings, almost the first ball pitched in the local ninth inning was hit by Lajoie for three bases. Hulien went on a fly and Grady hit for two bases, followed by Boyle's lead over the Phillies. The visitors could only get one man on first base in their half. Score:

Philadelphia, 6; hits, 10; errors, 2. Pittsburgh, 3; hits, 7; errors, 3.

Batteries—Orth and Boyle; Hawley and Sugden.

AMERICAN HORSES.

Croker's Georgian Runs Second for the Michigan Stake.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.) LONDON, Sept. 4.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Richard Croker's American horse Georgian ran second in the race for the Michaelmas stake at Sandown Park today.

Lady E. Foxhall Keene's bay colt, Donovan out of Royal Nun, ran third in the race for the selling high weight handicap of 108 sovereigns, the winner to be sold at auction for fifty sovereigns, distance one mile.

SACRAMENTO RACES.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 4.—A large crowd attended the races at Agricultural Park today. The weather was warm and the track fair. Results:

Two-year-olds, selling, five furlongs: Redna won, Sea Rose second, Alma third; time 1:30.

Six furlongs: Sea Side won, Carnation second, Pelkotte third; time 1:34.

Three-year-olds, one mile: Torsina won, Instigator second, Grady third; time 1:42.

Handicap, one mile and an eighth: Lobengula won, Fred Gardner second, Claudius third; time 1:58.

Selling, two-year-old maidens, five and a half furlongs: Geyser won, Racina second, Alayan third; time 1:38.

Fleetwood Grand Circuit.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Grand Circuit meeting at Fleetwood Park came to an end today. The weather was fine and the track in good condition. Results:

Consolation stakes, \$100, 3:00 class, pacelers: Redna won, fourth and fifth heats; best time, 2:13.

Redna won second and third heats and was second; best time, 2:16. Beresford third.

Trotting 2:00 class, purse \$100: Van Zandt won first, fourth and fifth heats; best time, 2:12. Page was second, winning second heat in 2:13, and trotting the third a dead heat with Van Zandt in 2:14. Straight Line third.

The White Squadron.

NEW LONDON (Conn.) Sept. 4.—Six cruises of the White Squadron, the New York, Indiana, Cincinnati, Massachusetts, Newark and Maine, anchored off North Hammock light shortly after 6 o'clock and will remain here for a few days for the purpose of having short drills on the bay under the direction of Rear-Admiral Bunce.

BRITISHERS' VICTIM.

Dr. Gallagher Creates a Scene on Arriving at New York.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.) NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Dr. Thomas Gallagher, who was liberated last week after serving thirteen years' penal servitude in Chatham and Portland prisons, arrived here this afternoon on board the American liner St. Paul. He was met at quarantine by a delegation of representatives of Irish societies in this country. Among those who went aboard the St. Paul to greet him was James Gallagher, who is the brother of the released man. Dr. Gallagher recognized his brother at once, but he was in a very excitable state of mind, and acted very strangely.

Dr. Anthony McBride, who accompanied Dr. Gallagher across the ocean, would not permit any of the newspaper men to speak to his charge. It was evident that the doctor's mental condition was a total wreck. He looked to be fully twenty-five years older than when he left America a little over thirteen years ago. When the members of the delegation of Irish societies were presented to him, he was unable to recognize any of them, and almost immediately ran away through the corridors, shouting loudly and incoherently. He was followed by two of the bed-room stewards, but before they grasped his arms, he threw a handful of pennies at them, and then he ran away through the corridors, shouting loudly and incoherently. He was followed by two of the bed-room stewards, but before they grasped his arms, he threw a handful of pennies at them, and then he ran away through the corridors, shouting loudly and incoherently.

As soon as the attendants got him under control, they turned to him, appealingly and saying, "My God, is this the way an American citizen must be treated?"

He broke away from the attendants again, but they finally locked him up in a room. When he quieted down one attendant was left with him and Dr. McBride asked him to go to the hospital, but not to disturb him for some time. When asked as to the doctor's condition, Dr. McBride said:

He did not examine Dr. Gallagher, and cannot say whether he has suffered any bodily injury from his treatment in prison. He complained frequently that he was treated very badly, but he said that three of his ribs were broken in Chatham prison. His general health is in a very delicate state, and it will be necessary for him to have absolute quiet for fully twelve months, and then he will be able to do any kind of work sufficiently to have the use of all his faculties.

"I never knew the doctor until I was introduced to him on the St. Paul at Southampton last Friday morning. He was liberated from Portland prison last Thursday week, and Chief Warden White brought him to Winchester jail. Both of them remained there until Friday morning, when Warden White notified by Mr. Hodson, the American Embassy and requested to accompany him to this country. Mr. Hodson introduced him to me, and I accompanied him to his room. He has been very erratic during the voyage, but all things considered, he caused very little trouble aboard. The doctor looks as if he has a good deal of trouble in his mind, but I hope with the care which will undoubtedly be given him by his friends here, he will become physically and mentally sound in the course of a few months."

As soon as the St. Paul reached the dock the doctor, accompanied by his friends, went to the hotel. He was accompanied by a number of friends, and he was very excited. He was accompanied by a number of friends, and he was very excited. He was accompanied by a number of friends, and he was very excited.

At a late hour tonight Dr. Gallagher was resting quietly at the Savoy Hotel. He is being looked after by his sister and niece and two trained nurses, under the supervision of a doctor. Tomorrow he will be examined by two experts on insanity, who will consult with Dr. McBride. The Reception Committee at the hotel, and the Reception Committee in this city will then make arrangements for his being well taken care of. He will, it is believed, be sent to the Hotel de Ville, where he will be kept under the supervision of Dr. Gallagher are denied admittance.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

BUYERS AT NEW YORK ARE LOOKING AROUND.

The Fall Season for the Dried Product Finds the Stocks of Grapes Lower Than Ever Before at This Time—Supplies are Needed.

(BY THE TIMES' SPECIAL WIRE.) NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—(Special Dispatch.) Late telegrams and letters from California indicate a disposition on the part of the fruit growers to wait for a better market before shipping their goods, they seem to feel assured, which when the political questions that have had a demoralizing influence upon general business have been settled by the fall season, the market will be at hand, and buyers, whose stocks of goods appear to be much lower of year, are taking much more interest in the question of supplies than they have shown for the past two months. There is an entire absence of speculative interest, those buyers who are now on the market being concerned, apparently, in the securing of large quantities as they believe will actually be required.

CHILE'S PRESIDENT.

The Relatives of Errazuriz Allowed to Vote for Him.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.) NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says that after an excited session the Chilean Congress has decided that the relatives of Errazuriz had a right to vote. The Reyists protested against this action, as it allowed Errazuriz's relatives the right to vote in their own case, but in spite of this Errazuriz was elected President of the Republic in Chile by the same vote, 63 to 60. There is great excitement in Valparaiso and in Santiago, but so far order has been preserved. The term for which Errazuriz was elected is for five years from September 18.

Threw Bombs on the Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Turkish legation has been threatened by a telegram from the Sublime Porte. The Imperial authorities handed to the government attorneys all documents in connection with the criminal acts of both Christians and Mussulmans. The Armenian anarchists threw bombs on the troops passing through Galata. The police and a few soldiers were killed. Since then, however, no further criminal acts were committed, and order prevails in the capital and provinces of the empire.

Bohn Mine to Resume.

LEADVILLE (Colo.) Sept. 4.—The Bohn mine will start tomorrow morning on the old level, paying \$3 for skilled and \$2.50 for unskilled labor. The manager says he has a force ready to begin work. This mine employed sixty men before the strike.

Crete Accepts the Reforms.

CANEA (Crete) Sept. 4.—The Assembly here, after consulting with the Turkish authorities, has accepted the reform plans drawn up by the powers and approved by the Sultan of Turkey.

OLD SOLDIERS BREAKING CAMP.

Close of the G. A. R. Encampment.

Maj. Thaddeus S. Clarkson for Commander-in-Chief.

Members of the New Council of Administration.

Important Resolutions Adopted—The Ladies Elect Officers, but Decline to Unite Their Organizations. Crowds Handled by Railroads.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.) ST. PAUL (Minn.) Sept. 4.—The thirtieth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came to an end today, after one of the most successful meetings since the organization was established. The weather was the best that could have been desired. The treatment received by the visitors, both veterans and others, was such that all left full of good feeling for their host, the saintly city.

The railroads, of course, were crowded, for on the largest day the number of out-of-town people reached almost if not fully two hundred thousand, nearly fifty thousand of whom, however, came over from Minneapolis to see the Grand Army parade. Still the railroads did very well with such a mammoth crowd, and got off with only one or two minor accidents that could not be very well avoided under the circumstances.

The street railway service, however, in contrast with that of the railroads, was very poor, the company seeming unable to do much with the crowd, and at times being completely blocked by the throngs of people. The street cars were crowded, and the street railways also had a number of accidents, the worst being that at Hamline yesterday. The crowds here greatly diminished, thousands having started for home, or for other parts of the North, immediately after the parade yesterday.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 4.—When the nominations were declared in order in the Grand Army encampment this morning, the following officers were elected: Maj. Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Omaha, Neb., for Commander-in-Chief. Maj. Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Omaha, Neb., for Commander-in-Chief. Maj. Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Omaha, Neb., for Commander-in-Chief.

Admiral Meade were placed in nomination for commander-in-chief. Second in command, E. H. Hobson of Kentucky, John C. Linahan of Rhode Island and Rear-Admiral Meade were placed in nomination for commander-in-chief. Second in command, E. H. Hobson of Kentucky, John C. Linahan of Rhode Island and Rear-Admiral Meade were placed in nomination for commander-in-chief.

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STRANGLER BY THE LAW.

George W. Roberts is Executed.

The Murder of Walter Freeman is Avenged.

Other Shocking Crimes Charged to the Slayer.

San Francisco. Sept. 4.—George W. Roberts was hanged in prison today for the murder of Walter D. Freeman at Lathrop, Eldorado county, on April 14, 1896. Among the few spectators were the father and brothers of the murdered man. The execution was a scene of unusual interest.

Roberts, a man of about 35 years, was a native of England. He was convicted of the murder of Walter D. Freeman, a prominent citizen, in 1894. Roberts was sentenced to hang for life, but the governor commuted the sentence to 20 years in prison. Roberts was hanged at 10 o'clock this morning.

Roberts was a man of unusual strength and courage. He was a member of the San Francisco Athletic Club and was known for his physical prowess. He was also a member of the San Francisco Police Department and was known for his bravery. Roberts was a man of many talents and was a well-known figure in the city.

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Two buildings were destroyed. Tomorrow the work of destroying the rookeries will be resumed. Attorney Sullivan, on behalf of the Chinese occupants of four buildings on Dupont street, commenced proceedings in the United States Court today to obtain an injunction against the Board of Health, restraining it from carrying out its threat of destroying those buildings. The Chinese allege that the buildings are not dangerous to life and a menace to health.

A Board of Officers Appointed to Make Investigations. (BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The work of reforming the National Guard has begun. The first fruit of the meeting at Stockton between Gov. Budd, Maj.-Gen. James, Brig.-Gen. Muller and Col. James F. Smith was the appointment by the Governor of a board of officers to investigate the condition of the National Guard. The board is to report the probable cost of properly providing for all the men, as well as to make suggestions to the commander-in-chief.

Col. Fairbanks of the Fifth Regiment and Col. Currier of the First Regiment were appointed to command the board. The board is to report the probable cost of properly providing for all the men, as well as to make suggestions to the commander-in-chief.

More Trouble Bobs Up in Dr. Brown's Church. (BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The board of trustees of the First Congregational Church, of which Dr. C. O. Brown was formerly pastor, resigned last night. By a unanimous vote of the congregation requested the board to reconvene its action. A desire to secure harmony in the church is said to have caused the action of the board.

Wanted to Kill a "Bird." SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Louis Pionella, an Italian, was arrested early this morning in a house of ill-repute on Quincy street for an attempt on the life of Bird Ward, the keeper of the place. Pionella refuses to make any statement.

WANT SANTA TERESA. Mexican Maiden Healer to Be Extradited by Mexico. (BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

EL PASO (Tex.), Sept. 4.—The Mexican government is making an effort to extradite Santa Teresa, the Mexican maiden healer, and her father and brother. Santa Teresa is a well-known figure in the city and is said to have cured many people of various ailments.

Testimony of Important Witnesses in the Kidnaping Case. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The chains of evidence are tightening around Oliver Winthrop, accused of abducting James Campbell, the Hawaiian millionaire, and of assaulting and robbing him.

George A. Keech testified today that he saw Campbell and Winthrop leaving the Occidental Hotel the night Campbell disappeared. Frederick Shroder testified that on the night of August 3 he saw Winthrop and a man whom he believed was Campbell going to the cottage at No. 4109 California street, where Campbell was confined by his captors.

A. M. Speck, a real estate broker, testified that Winthrop had paid him \$1750 for the use of the cottage at No. 4109 California street. He had known Winthrop well for two years.

Mrs. Margaret Dunton, owner of the cottage, testified that Winthrop had rented the cottage from her under the name of D. Archibald. Speck, the real estate broker, had stated that when Winthrop had paid the rent he had said the house was rented for Archibald, for whom Winthrop vouched.

John Fogarty, brother of Dunton, said Winthrop greatly resembled the man who rented the cottage, but he could not positively identify him.

KILLED AND ROBBED. Body of an Arizona Rancher Found. (BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

TUCSON (Ariz.), Sept. 4.—Word was brought to this city tonight of the killing and robbery of Jacob Landis, a ranchman who lived about twenty miles west of here. The victim's brothers and today they were notified by some Mexicans that something appeared to be wrong on the Landis homestead. One of them went to investigate and found the body of the ranchman lying on the ground.

The house was found open and a roll of strange blankets was on the floor. It has been decided to get the body out of the well and bury it tomorrow. A coroner and jury will be sent to the scene of the murder early in the morning.

FAIR'S HEIRS. Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Oelrichs. (BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—Hermann Oelrichs and his wife and Miss Virginia Oelrichs are on their way from New York to this city to become witnesses in the will contest. It is twenty-two months since Senator Fair died and his son-in-law and two daughters are said to be very impatient over the slow progress being made in settling the estate.

Charles L. Fair is contesting the will of his father-in-law, Senator Fair. Mrs. Nettie Craven-Fair will, Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair are on record as being in favor of the probate of the will. Charles Fair was originally in that position himself, but not long ago George A. Knight, his attorney, withdrew his petition in favor of probating the will.

Factory Inspector's Sentiments. TORONTO (Ont.), Sept. 4.—The International Association of Factory Inspectors, at its closing session, heard papers read by Inspector Russell of Michigan, Mr. Stuchfeld of Pennsylvania and others. A resolution was passed reiterating the sentiments expressed at former conventions on the subject of compulsory education, limitation of the hours of labor, suppression of sweatshops, employment of minors and all other provisions for securing safety and bettering the condition of the wage-earners.

The Bar Must Close. OTTAWA (Ont.), Sept. 4.—In reply to a delegation of temperance men who waited on Premier Laurier, the Dominion Minister said that the Dominion government had decided to arrange, at the next session of Parliament, for the taking of a plebiscite on the question of prohibition. No other question would be submitted. The speaker announced when they met today, that the bar of the restaurant in the House of Commons was to be abolished. This announcement was received with cheers.

THE INSIDE OF THE DRAGON.

China to Be Opened to Trade.

Li Hung Chang's Tour Produces Good Results.

Lord Salisbury is Consulted on the Proposition.

The Viceroy Inspects the Capital at Peking—Is Interested in the "Father of His Country" and the Big Monument.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.—(By Asiatic Cable. Associated Press Copyright, 1896.) Reports from the Chinese among people in the highest authority, which, if correct, show that the travels of Li Hung Chang in Europe are likely to have in the immediate future the most important effect upon the policy of the Chinese government, and that the interior of the country will shortly be thrown open to free trade.

When the great Chinese statesman was in England, an official attached to his staff said the main object of the Viceroy's tour was to sound European governments regarding an increase in the customs duties on Chinese goods.

It was understood that Russia, Germany and France were favorable to the increase, but the Marquis of Salisbury wanted time to consider, and had refused to make any definite statement. The proposals of Lord Salisbury were probably known to few people.

The preliminary increase in the tariff is looked upon as being necessary, as a loan must be secured in some manner, and the customs duties are regarded as being the best security possible under the circumstances. It is also estimated that if Great Britain advances the money required by the Chinese for a number of battleships, cruisers and torpedo-boats of various descriptions, the British officers may be detailed to reorganize the Chinese army.

It was at first proposed to entrust this task to German officers, but it is believed that Li Hung Chang, while in Germany, was not successful in driving the Germans out of the picture. Of course this is a decidedly English view of the case and may be modified by future events, for a great deal depends on the attitude of Li Hung Chang when he returns to China and the nature of the report which he will furnish for the decision of the Emperor.

Finally, it is understood that the Chinese government has practically decided to take steps at an early date to make a considerable extension in the railroads of the empire, and a foreigner is expected to be named as the basis of the foreign customs commission, may be entrusted with this task. The Emperor of China is known to be favorably disposed toward the extension of the railroad service of China, and with free trade in the interior, the Chinese government is expected to make an improved system of railroads, and the travels of Li Hung Chang may be the means of awakening China into new life and prosperity.

Li Hung Chang's tour in Europe has hitherto been uneventful. He has been in London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, and other European capitals. He has been well received everywhere and has been able to make a considerable study of European politics and military affairs.

His Secretary KNIGHTED. LONDON, Sept. 4.—Lob Pen Loh, secretary to Li Hung Chang, has been knighted by the British monarch.

BANQUETED BY FOSTER. The Viceroy Makes a Remarkable and Significant Speech. (BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Li Hung Chang was entertained at dinner tonight by ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, the guests including four members of the Cabinet, the commanding general of the army and several other notable figures in official life. The dinner was given at the Arlington, three large parlors being used for the occasion. The decorations were of the most elaborate character, the long tables being covered by great clusters of most beautiful roses. Chinese vases, gold and silver, and other ornate objects were placed on the tables.

The United States Marine Band was stationed in one of the parlors, and through the ingenuity of Conductor Fancull, played Chinese as well as American music. The full list of the guests was as follows: Earl Li Hung Chang, His Excellency Li Ching Lou, Secretary of the Chinese Legation, and the Viceroy's second son; Dr. Irwin, medical attendant; Dr. Mack, medical attendant; His Excellency Yang Yu, Chinese Minister; and several other Chinese officials.

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In this country, I wish, in order to appreciate more fully the accomplishment and progress of the United States of America as a nation, I cannot help but be struck by the liberty and freedom enjoyed by the people, by the well-being and prosperity in their agricultural, industrial and commercial pursuits, by the characteristics of their classical, historical, philosophical and political institutions, and by the application of the scientific discoveries and inventions for promoting the happiness of mankind, and by the display of their artistic taste in the architecture of public buildings, and painting of historical figures and facts, which my friend, Hon. John W. Foster, has been kind enough to show me.

"These impressions I will carry home, not only as augmentations to my store of knowledge of the fruits of western modern civilization, but as the means of enlightening the millions I represent, facilitating the introduction of these very means and ends of civilization into China and amalgamating the old civilization of the Far East with the most modern of the extreme West."

"I have only a word to add, that the Hon. John W. Foster, in his manifold and valuable assistance in China, most critical moment, America, whether as a government or as an individual, is brought forward as a shining example to her friend indeed."

"So, gentlemen, I propose a toast to a friend of China, to John W. Foster." The dinner lasted probably an hour, and after it was over the guests remained another hour in social conversation. Li Hung Chang, who was in the night, retired to his room and retiring for the night.

INSPECTS THE CAPITOL. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Before sunrise Li Hung Chang was up, making ready for a day of sight-seeing. He decided to go first to the Capitol. He was accompanied by ex-Secretary of State Foster and his suite. Li Hung Chang's party remained at the Capitol until about 10 o'clock. The Viceroy was presented to Col. R. J. Bright, the sergeant-at-arms, and was taken to the Senate Chamber, Supreme Court quarters, rotunda, Congressional Library and hall of the House of Representatives. Very little time was given any of these places. After resting a few minutes the Viceroy left the Capitol to keep an engagement with the Chinese Minister.

Ex-Secretary Foster, who had acted as guide during the tour of the Capitol, made an effort to prevail upon Li Hung Chang to visit the Lincoln Memorial. Li Hung Chang, however, declined, telling him that it was the finest building in the city.

"Is it finished?" asked Li, and when told it was not, he declined to make the inspection. He appeared to take more interest in Librarian Spofford than in books. Mr. Spofford, who was in the library, told him that while the library contained 750,000 books, there were about six hundred Chinese works on its shelves.

Spofford, and upon being told the Librarian's age, he said: "You have many books in your head." Mr. Spofford, to which the Chinese dignitary replied with a deprecating gesture which required no interpretation.

From the Capitol the party drove to the residence of the Chinese Minister. Elaborate preparations had been made by the Chinese government to entertain the Viceroy. The Chinese Minister, who is the highest representative of the Chinese government in the United States, was present to receive the Viceroy.

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FLASHES FROM THE WIRES. A New York dispatch says W. L. Poil & Co. diamond dealers, have failed. The liabilities are \$125,000, assets unknown.

A Warsaw cablegram says Gen. Count von Schouvaloff, Governor-General of Russian Poland, who has been suffering from a paralytic stroke, is improving.

A dispatch from Marseilles to the Daily Times says that the late Minister of Ottoman Bank at Constantinople with a riotous demonstration have arrived there on board La Grande.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says the remains of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the late Minister of Finance, arrived in Moscow on Saturday next. The funeral will occur on Sunday following.

The British ship Lantana is now 154 days out from Calcutta for New York. This is about thirty-six days overdue. Her agents say they feel no anxiety for her arrival, as she has probably been detained by headwinds.

A New York dispatch says that among the passengers who arrived on the Campania yesterday was Sir Edward Reed, K.C.B., formerly chief constructor of the British Navy. He said his visit was purely a private one and that he will be in America for two weeks.

A Buda Pest cablegram says that when the Minister of Finance, Mr. Luccasi, submitted the estimates for the year 1897. They provide for a total expenditure of 475,235,000 forins, or 5,000,000 forins over the expenditures of 1896. The receipts are estimated at 475,235,000 forins.

A Columbus (O.) dispatch says the Columbus Central Street Railroad Company was thrown into the hands of a receiver yesterday. George H. Worthington being appointed. The trouble was precipitated by Michael Deane, who built the road, and his associates. The road is now and occupies new territory, the line being the best and most modern.

A dispatch from Helena, Mont., says the failure of the First National Bank was announced yesterday morning by posting a notice in the window that the bank was unable to meet withdrawal demands made on it. The notice was signed by E. D. Dinkley, president and manager, who says the creditors will be paid in full. The directors refuse to take on the interest of the bank and liabilities was made. It is said the failure was due to the bank's inability to realize on the assets.

Heavy demands have been made on the bank to cover the demands of eastern creditors. The directors have refused to meet the demands. The bank has been closed since last evening. The directors have refused to meet the demands.

Fighting in Macedonia. LONDON, Sept. 4.—An Athens dispatch to the Daily Telegraph says that fighting has occurred in the district

The latest Fall Furniture

In our Windows.

BARKER BROS.,
Stimson Block.

BANNING CO., 222 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES.

Hand-picked, Southfield Wellington Lump Coal, \$11 per ton, delivered.

Cement and Catalina Island Serpentine and Soapstone

Agents for SANTA CATALINA ISLAND; also for W. T. Co's Ocean Excursion Steamers, Tugs and Pleasure Launches.

TELEPHONE 8.

BANKS.

Oldest and Largest Bank in Southern California.

Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, Cal.

Capital (paid up) \$1,000,000. Surplus and reserve \$750,000.

Directors: W. H. Perry, C. W. Childs, J. P. Francis, G. M. Thom, L. W. Hellman, J. R. H. Hellman, A. Glassell, T. L. Duque, L. W. Hellman, J. R. H. Hellman.

Special collection department. Correspondence invited. Safe deposit boxes for rent.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK.

New Location, N. E. Corner Main and Second Streets.

OFFICERS: J. P. Sartori, President; W. L. Graves, Vice-President; L. W. Hellman, Cashier; Maurice S. Hellman, Assistant Cashier; W. D. Longyear, Treasurer.

5 per cent. interest paid on Term, 8 per cent. on Ordinary Deposits.

Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock, to receive deposits.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

Capital and Profits \$700,000.

OFFICERS: J. M. Marble, President; G. H. Churchill, Vice-President; L. W. Hellman, Cashier; J. R. H. Hellman, Assistant Cashier; J. D. Hooker, Treasurer.

LOS ANGELES NATIONAL BANK—UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital \$1,000,000. Surplus \$400,000.

Directors: J. M. Marble, President; G. H. Churchill, Vice-President; L. W. Hellman, Cashier; J. R. H. Hellman, Assistant Cashier; J. D. Hooker, Treasurer.

IT PAYS

TO GO TO THE CITY HALL

YOU GET MORE FOR YOUR MONEY

Good Tea, Good Coffee, Good Groceries, Good Quality.

BIG PRESENTS FREE

Profits Divided with Customers

WHO COME DIRECT

Great American Importing Tea Co.

NOVELTIES IN HATS

FRED BROWN'S JAMAICA FINGER LINGER

A remedy of sterling worth—invaluable for all complaints of the stomach. Soothing and curing without false stimulation or distressing reaction.

Ask for Fred Brown's. Sold everywhere.

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BOY PLED THE LASH

Mrs. Galloway is Thrashed by a Youthful Hireling.

A Los Angeles Woman Repents an Arizona Cattle Buy.

COST OF THE COMING ELECTION.

City Clerk Luckenbach Replies to Criticism on His Estimate.

City Clerk Luckenbach's estimate of the cost of the coming municipal election, published in the Times of Thursday, was criticised by a correspondent, "E. H. R.," who considered some figures too high. The City Clerk was asked yesterday to explain the items which were called in question. He said:

"In the first place the estimates which I gave were not carefully prepared, but were given off-hand in answer to the request of a reporter. However, in the main they are very close to what the actual cost will be. As the estimate which is quoted in the Times was published at \$11.60 per thousand, a reference to the original article will show that the price quoted was on stamped envelopes, and that the cost of the election was \$11.60 per thousand. The stamps, costing \$1.60 per thousand, would leave but \$10 per thousand for the election. Of course, a cheaper article could be obtained, but my experience has been that the cost of the election is saved by having a better article than a cheap one, paying the difference in time which is lost by those writing. I have to do it for the coming election, which I figured at \$200, this item includes addressing envelopes as required by law, folding and including the sample ballot, placing the letters ready for mailing, having them printed, and all have agreed that \$10 per thousand is a very fair price for the work. My estimate was \$200."

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Commissioners are Still Wrestling with the Steam Roller—The City Clerk Explains His Estimate of the Expense of the Coming Election.

The Board of Public Works held a protracted meeting yesterday, devoting a large part of the session to the discussion of the proposed purchase of a steam roller for the city streets. No decision was reached in this matter, however. The problem appears to be a mighty strain upon the intellects of the commissioners and they will take another week to cogitate upon it. Various street improvement bills are under consideration. The following recommendations were made concerning matters referred to the board by the City Council:

Recommend in the matter of bids for the improvement of Beaudry avenue and other streets that all bids be rejected, and the Clerk instructed to re-advertise for proposals.

Recommend that petition No. 444 from E. De Camp in reference to the widening of Macy street be filed, as this matter has already been reported upon by the Engineer.

Recommend that petition No. 756 from G. W. McClary et al., in reference to abandoning certain lands in the Garey Place tract now used as a street, be referred to the City Engineer for report in the matter.

Recommend that petition No. 754 from A. P. Maginnis et al., asking that a sidewalk be placed on the lot bounded by Ocean View avenue and Sixth street, be granted, and the City Engineer instructed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance of intention therefor.

Recommend that petition No. 753 from Mrs. E. C. Denio et al., against the grading of Whittier street on the lines as presented, be denied.

Recommend that the report of the commissioners for the opening of Twenty-first street presenting their final statement and stating that there is a balance of \$50,000 in favor of the city, be accepted, and the necessary ordinance of intention for making said return.

Recommend that E. S. Shattuck be permitted to place a platform scale in the public street in front of lot 14 of the Kincaid tract.

Recommend that the Street Superintendent be instructed to repair the sidewalk on the corner of Broadway and Fickett, and on Cummings street west side of Pennsylvania avenue.

In the matter of the motion that the Street Superintendent be instructed to fill the slump hole at the intersection of Ninth and Coronado streets, we beg leave to report that this is not necessary, as a contract has been let to fill the slump hole at the intersection of Ninth street, which includes this intersection.

Recommend that petition No. 751 from James Chapin et al., asking that a cement walk be placed on the south side of Twelfth street between Main and Broadway streets, be granted, and the City Engineer instructed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance of intention.

In the matter of communication No. 752 from Polindexter & Wadsworth, in reference to the acceptance of the improvement of Thompson street from Broadway to the intersection of Broadway and the City Attorney instructed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance of intention.

In the matter of communication No. 753 from J. Haraty in reference to the City Attorney instructed to prepare and present the necessary ordinance of intention.

Recommend that petition No. 750 from C. E. DeCamp, asking the County to advertise a franchise for electric light privileges in the city of Los Angeles for sale, be referred to the City Attorney to present with the necessary draft of advertisement, the proposed ordinance to contain a provision that the purchaser shall light the new City Jail and court rooms of the city free of charge during the life of the franchise.

New Style Street Crossing.

A petition signed by property-owners in the vicinity of Alameda and Second streets was filed with the City Clerk yesterday asking that a crossing be laid at the intersection of the

Police Pay-roll Approved.

The Council met in special session yesterday morning and approved the pay-roll of the police department. No other business was transacted. At next Monday will be a holiday the Council will not meet again until Tuesday.

Wants a Vacation.

City Building Inspector C. W. Walters has petitioned the Council for a ten days' leave of absence.

Report of Fees Collected.

Justice M. T. Owens yesterday, filed in the office of the City Clerk his report of fees collected during the month of August. He received the large sum of \$625, and paid it over to the City Treasurer.

Petition for Street Improvements.

Property-owners on Gladys avenue, between Wilcox and Alameda streets, petitioned the Council yesterday

to order the street graded, graveled, curbed, sidewalked and sewered, under the provisions of the bond act.

New Fire-alarm Boxes.

The fire department has installed twelve new alarm boxes. A new list showing the number and location of all boxes in the city is being prepared, and will be published next week. Some changes have been made in the numbering so as to give small numbers to the boxes in the business part of the city. This makes it possible to give the alarm more quickly when a fire occurs in this district, as fewer strokes of the fire-bell are required.

(AT THE COURT HOUSE.)

WHIPPED A WOMAN.

COMPLAINTS SWORN OUT AGAINST MRS. HALEY AND MRS. TARBEL.

What became of Mrs. Begon's Gold?

Mrs. Burkett loses in an Arizona Cattle Deal—Silverman Paid Money to Prevent Prosecution for Embezzlement.

Harry E. Silverman has filed an action against the defendants, and W. C. Reed to recover damages in the sum of \$641.25; alleged to have been sustained through breach of contract. Silverman sets out in his complaint that on February 17, 1896, he entered into a written agreement with the defendants to act as traveling salesman for the goods of the National Vinegar Works, a corporation, at a salary of \$50 per month, and 10 per cent. commission on all sales effected by him, the defendants to pay all expenses.

It is claimed that the said agreement expressly provided that Silverman's term of service should begin on February 22, 1896, and that on July 1, 1896, the plaintiff asserts that on July 1, 1896, he was discharged to his detriment in the sum of \$500.

Silverman finally declares that on or about July 1, 1896, the defendants demanded of him the sum of \$140.25, claiming that Silverman had received in various sums, and that unless he would attach his goods and effects and prosecute him for embezzlement, Silverman says he paid this sum to avoid great trouble, annoyance and expense, but did so under protest.

The plaintiff says he has been unable to secure a copy of the agreement between him and the other parties, and asks that the defendants be ordered to produce it in court. The damages sought in the sum of \$500 and \$140.25, and to avoid great trouble, annoyance and expense, but did so under protest.

HE SOLD VINEGAR.

Silverman Paid Money to Prevent Prosecution for Embezzlement.

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WAS DOAN COLLECTOR?

Big Rock Creek Irrigation District Wants Deeds Cancelled.

The Big Rock Creek Irrigation District has instituted proceedings against E. C. Hodgman, George Lytle, W. A. Eingham, B. F. Carter and L. B. Doan for a decree of court ordering certain deeds to be delivered up and cancelled on the records of the office of the County Clerk, and for costs of suit and other and further relief as to the court may seem just.

The plaintiff in litigation is situated in sections 5, 26, 22 and 23, township 5 north, range 10 west.

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of a lien upon lot 2, block 41, Highland Park tract, city of Los Angeles, judgment for attorneys' fees and costs is also asked.

Hammers are Divorced.

Conne Hammer was granted a divorce from Alice Hammer in Judge Van Dyke's court yesterday, on the grounds of cruelty.

At the County Jail.

George Thomas was brought in from Pomona yesterday and booked at the County Jail, under a ten days' sentence for vagrancy.

Two New Citizens.

Clemente Romero, a native of Mexico, was admitted to citizenship in Judge Clark's court yesterday. Roderick Mackay, a native of Scotland, was admitted by Judge Van Dyke.

Suits for Divorce.

The following complaints for divorce were filed yesterday: Samuel Stewart vs. Mary Agnes Stewart; Geneva Peizer vs. Edward W. Peizer; Eugene Hoover vs. Alexander T. Hoover.

THE SUPREME COURT.

INTEREST CLAUSE IN STREET BONDS IS AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

The Court Holds There is No Dividing Line Between Assessing by Districts or Individual Lots.

The opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of I. W. Hellman, appellant, vs. J. H. Shoulters, Treasurer of the city of Los Angeles, and others, respondents, has been received in Department Two of the court in this city. The Times noted a few days ago the upholding of the legality of the street bonds at a higher court, and the official results that would follow in stimulating municipal improvement in Los Angeles.

The cause was examined by the court in banc, and satisfaction is expressed with the opinion of Justice Temple, filed upon the hearing of the case in Department Two. "That opinion," says the court in banc, "with the suggestions which we deem it proper here to add in response to the petition for a hearing in banc, will stand as the opinion of the court."

In this action the counsel for the appellant strenuously contended that the bonds in question could not be considered as the bonds of the municipality, but that they were in legal effect the obligations of the several property-owners, or are not the obligations of any one. We cannot see any distinction between these bonds and those considered in the case of Lent vs. Tillson, referred to in the opinion in department. In each case they are made payable only out of a special fund to be raised by assessment on the property benefited; it is expressly declared in each act that the city should in no event be liable upon them, and no personal liability for their payment is by either act imposed upon any one. The fact that in one case the bonds are to be paid generally out of a fund raised by assessment on all the property benefited, and in the other case are to be paid severally by assessment on each particular lot, cannot affect the question of legislative power. The burden upon the city is the same, whether the bonds are either case. Liens upon property where no person is bound to perform the obligation, are common in our law (Civil Code, par. 2282, especially in cases of taxation; and in cases of this character no personal liability can constitutionally be imposed upon the property-owner (Taylor vs. Palmes, 20 Cal. 411).

But if these bonds could not be considered municipal obligations, the result would be the same, even if the conditions in this case are concerned, the bonds really cut no figure, and might as well be eliminated from the case.

The court finds that the Council has power to fix the rate of interest the bonds shall bear, and that the Legislature might constitutionally have provided for a rate of interest, and a provision allowing him an extension of time within which to pay any installment. The imposition of interest is reported as a legitimate penalty for delinquency, from which the owner may protect himself by paying the assessment when due.

The fixing of the rate of interest is regarded as a matter of contract only. The City Council is authorized to contract for the rate of interest, and must in its resolution of intention fix the rate of interest. This is one of the terms upon which bids are invited, and the rate of interest is a part of the bid. If the rate of interest as fixed is high, the presumption is that the price bid will be proportionately high, and the rate of interest is a part of the bid. As to the publication of the ordinance or resolution of intention, "it may be added that appellant's contention is practically disposed of by the case of Los Angeles vs. Teed (4 Pac. Rep. 530, 532)."

The court, in conclusion, says: "The court for appellant contends that notice of sale published by the treasurer was insufficient, because it did not state the amount of the costs and penalties. This point is made for the first time in the petition for rehearing, and the respondents have had no opportunity to reply to it. This fact would be a sufficient reason for ignoring it. Moreover, it must be remembered that this is a suit in equity for an injunction to restrain a sale for the collection of a tax; and no such injunction will lie to correct mere errors or irregularities in the proceedings, unless they are so fundamental that the sale would be void—certainly not where the plaintiff makes no offer to pay what is due." (Easterbrook vs. O'Brien, 98 Cal. 411.)

The above opinion, affirming the judgment and order of the lower court, was written by Justice McFarland, concurred in by Justices McFarland, Garoutte, Henshaw and Temple.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Still the Donations Pour in from All Sides.

A contribution that was both odd and beautiful was sent to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday by Mrs. Chaplain of this city. It is a cluster of flowers from the small-bell, the flowers are shaped exactly like snails, but are of the most delicate shading of lavender and white, with perfume much like the sweet pea.

Exhibit of Rural Blush potatoes, a fine lot of Bartlett pears, Mrs. L. L. Lander, of Vernon, has sent a beautiful cluster of flowers to the decorations of the chamber. S. Penfold of Santa Ana has sent in a display of three varieties of apples. S. F. Lander of Westminster contributes a Montreal melon, and W. F. Linder of Chahuenga exhibits a large watermelon. C. Nottingham of Norwalk has sent in a lot of Kelsey Japan plums, raised without irrigation.

HORRIFYING DISCOVERY AT CATALINA.

An unknown man, weights attached to feet, was discovered in the bay at Avalon this morning. When brought to surface, he was found to be the submarine diver, repairing the steamer's keel. He will be working again next Sunday—better see him. W. T. Co., No. 223 South Spring street.

NORWALK Ostich Farm, nearly 300 acres.

Foreclosure of Lien.

Howe Bros. have filed an action against Charles Loggren and others to recover \$37.12 and for foreclosure

Suit to Quiet Title.

C. Dutcher wants a clear title to lot 7 of the Field Brothers tract and a part of the Merrill tract, in section 21, township 2 south, range 12 west, and has brought suit against W. A. Field to quiet title to the above property.

Arizona Cattle Deal.

During the month of July, 1896, Olive H. Burkett traded nineteen acres of land in section 24, township 2 south, range 14 west, for government land in Arizona, and cattle running upon the ranges of that Territory. Now she wishes she hadn't.

The plaintiff filed a complaint in the County Clerk's office yesterday, and hopes through its mediumship to secure a conveyance of the property, and judgment for \$3500 and costs against Christ Janzen and D. J. Brannen.

In consideration of said transfer Mrs. Burkett says she was to receive two brands of cattle in Cocino County, Ariz., and 160 acres of land in Clark's Valley, 15 miles south of Flagstaff.

The Times-Mirror Company,

PUBLISHERS OF

The Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday and Weekly

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.
L. E. MORSE, Vice-President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.
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PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENT, E. KATE, 230 TEMPLE COURT BUILDING, NEW YORK.

The Los Angeles Times

FOUNDED DECEMBER 4, 1881.

VOLUME XXXI. FIFTEENTH YEAR.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 20,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES
DAILY, 75 cents a month; \$9.00 a year; DAILY without SUNDAY, 65 cents a month, \$7.50 a year;
SUNDAY, by mail, \$2.00; WEEKLY, \$1.30.

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 12 Mos. of 1895—15,111

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation for 7 Mos. of 1896—18,325

An increase of 22 per cent. Double the net-circulation of any other Los Angeles daily.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—The Minstrel of Clara.
(Matinee, Mayvoren).
ORPHEUM—Vaudeville.
BURBANK—My Son-in-law.

The Republican Standard-Bearers.

FOR
President, WILLIAM McKINLEY.
Vice-President, GARRET A. HOBART.

REWARD.

Ten dollars reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of persons caught stealing The Times from the premises of subscribers.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Do not depend upon the return of rejected manuscripts, but retain copies if you wish to preserve your contributions. Articles should be typewritten and MSS. sent flat. Practice brevity and write plainly.

NOTICE TO "TIMES" PATRONS.

Patrons of The Times, both advertisers and subscribers, who have been annoyed by solicitors and crusaders interfering with them, and attempting to influence unwarrantably their action in the matter of subscribing for or advertising in newspapers of their choice, are requested to report the facts and circumstances to The Times. Such communications will be kept in confidence.

CAUSE FOR ALARM.

If there is one business man in all America that is cooler and clearer-headed than another, that man is James J. Hill, president and chief owner in the Great Northern Railroad. His rise has been an unbroken series of successes, and while other railroads built with the most enormous subsidies have gone into the hands of receivers, the Great Northern, which was built from St. Paul to Seattle without a dollar of subsidy, is making money. Comment is superfluous.

Mr. Hill recently gave half a million dollars to the completion of the Catholic seminary at St. Paul. On Saturday last, he was waited upon by a delegation of priests, who tendered him their thanks for his princely donation. In reply to them Mr. Hill said:

"Your spokesman has said nowhere is religious training more necessary for the social welfare of the people than in our country, where liberty is so great and abuse of it so easy. I will add that never in our country's history was there a time when this instruction was more needed than now. I have just come from the East, where men already feel this truth keenly. We hear it said at times that half of gold. They are full, not of gold, but of fear. On my way from Buffalo to Chicago I have seen thousands of men idle. There is nothing for them to do. Within a few weeks their number will be hundreds of thousands. What is the matter? Our country contains the same intelligence, the same population, the same resources as it did years ago. What we need is confidence. We are in the presence of a gathering storm. If it breaks, our condition will be worse than it was during the darkest days of the war. In these times, when men lose their judgment in the heat of debate, it will be your privilege to stand, and your duty, to speak words of peace to the people."

Mr. Hill is a shrewd observer and would not have made a speech like that had it not been needed. He knows the influence the Catholic clergy have over the uneducated portion of their flocks, and understands how much good can be done by them. And while every law-abiding man in the whole nation must thank Mr. Hill for his timely words to the clergy, let us hope there will be no need of the reverend gentlemen's services in that direction.

Among the brilliant utterances of Billy Boy Bryan is one that he got off to an audience in Western New York, when he spoke about "idle holders of idle money." Now that expression is correct enough, but Mr. Bryan does not go far enough and satisfy the public mind by telling what made that money idle. It was the Wilson Tariff Bill, for which Mr. Bryan voted "aye," and which has closed 60 per cent. of the factories along the Atlantic Coast, because their proprietors, once rich and prosperous, cannot compete with the cheaper labor of European countries, whose products have stuffed our markets and crowded our manufacturers to the wall.

Nobody ever heard of Mrs. Hetty Green's ever offering to do good for anybody but herself, until recently, but her offer to establish a good and comfortable home for aged and indigent actresses shows her to be a woman of good heart, after all. The remarkable part of it is that Mrs. Green, in spite of all her great wealth, has never been much of a philanthropist.

McKINLEY'S LETTER

OF ACCEPTANCE.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Times is prepared to furnish newspapers, clubs and committees the full text of Maj. McKinley's magnificent letter of acceptance. This much and everywhere sought-for letter will be found to be one of the great political utterances of the campaign and of the time. It bristles with terse and epigrammatic statements of the fundamental truths of the Republican faith, and furnishes the keynotes of the campaign on each of the vital issues.

For the use of newspapers the matter will be made up and printed in the form of a two-page supplement upon the order of any paper desiring it, with special title headings and subtitles, as may be required in each case. Upon the opposite side of the sheet will be printed Bourke Cockran's great speech at Madison Square Garden, New York, on the 18th of August, or any other suitable political matter which may be preferred.

These sheets will be supplied at the following rates:

25 copies.....	\$.25	50 copies.....	\$.40
100 ".....	1.00	250 ".....	1.75
500 ".....	3.00	1000 ".....	5.00

SILVERITE SOPHISTRIES EXPOSED.

The demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver is based chiefly upon the allegation that the "crime" of 1873 "cut in two the volume of redemption money," and so caused gold to appreciate in value and at the same time caused silver to depreciate. They are fond of asserting that silver was "assassinated" in 1873, and that its use as money was practically abandoned by the United States at that time. As a consequence, they say, the value or purchasing power of gold was virtually doubled, and all commodities have greatly declined in value.

This contention, like most of those emanating from the same source, is utterly sophistical and fallacious. In point of fact, the act of 1873 did not "cut in two" the volume of our redemption money, for the very good reason that there was but little silver, comparatively, in circulation at that time. Up to 1873, from the establishment of the mint in 1792-3, less than nine millions of legal-tender silver dollars had been coined by the United States mint, and practically all of that coined had disappeared from circulation, owing to the fact that it was worth more as bullion, by about 3 cents on the dollar, than it was worth as coin. The claim, therefore, that the act of 1873 reduced by one-half the volume of our redemption money is utterly false.

As a matter of fact, with the passage of the act of 1873 the United States entered upon a larger use of silver for money purposes than had ever before been attempted. That act provided for the coinage of the trade dollar, and during the five years following its passage over thirty-five millions of these coins were struck from the mint. That is to say, more than four times as many silver dollars were coined during the five years immediately following the "crime" of 1873 as were coined during the entire eighty years preceding the commission of that "crime."

In February, 1878, was passed the Bland-Allison act, which provided for the purchase by the government of not less than \$2,000,000 worth nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver per month, the same to be immediately coined into standard silver dollars. The Sherman act superseded this law in 1890, providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month, and the coinage of not less than 2,000,000 ounces thereof per month into standard dollars.

Under the three acts above mentioned—the "crime" of 1873, the Bland-Allison act of 1878 and the Sherman act of 1890—the United States mints turned out silver dollars (including 35,965,244 trade dollars) to the enormous amount of \$466,755,965, up to June 30, 1896. When it is remembered that the total coinage of silver dollars during the eighty years preceding 1873 was only \$5,081,238, the significance of the above figures may in part be understood. It should be remembered that with the exception of the trade dollars, all of the 466,755,965 silver dollars coined between 1873 and 1896 are full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

The above citation takes cognizance only of the dollars or full legal-tender silver coins issued. The total value of the fractional and subsidiary coinage from 1792 to June 30, 1896, was \$221,677,140.10. Of this amount, \$85,894,779.40 was coined between February 12, 1873, and June 30, 1896, and \$135,782,360.70 between 1792 and 1873.

As will be seen from the foregoing, the total silver coinage of the United States mints, from their establishment to June 30 of the present year, amounted to \$688,433,105.10. Of this amount the larger part has been coined since the commission of the alleged "crime" of 1873. The figures are as follows:

Total silver coinage prior to 1873	\$143,812,588.70
Total coinage since 1873	544,620,516.40
Grand total	\$688,433,105.10

Does this look like the "demonetization" of silver? Does the coinage of \$552,650,744 of silver in the twenty-three years since 1873 indicate the "cutting in two" of our total volume of redemption money?

The total volume of money of all kinds in the United States, in 1873, was \$774,445,610, or \$18.58 per capita, with a population of 41,677,000. The total volume of money in 1896, with a population of 51,390,000, is \$2,345,631,323, or \$32.86 per capita. Under the present system, every dollar of this amount is "redemption money" in the

full sense of the term, since every dollar of it is as good as gold. Every dollar of our currency has been at par with gold since the resumption of specie payments in 1875. A dollar that is at par with gold is to all intents and purposes as good as gold for the redemption of debt, since it is freely accepted in lieu of gold, even though gold may be "nominated in the bond."

In the light of these luminous facts, the silverite claim that the volume of our redemption money was decreased by one-half, or by any other fraction, falls flatly to the ground. The actual fact is, as conclusively proven above, that the volume of our redemption money has been trebled since 1873, while our population has increased only about 70 per cent.

In truth, the actual volume of redemption money has been much more than trebled, as the paper money, which is now worth its face in gold was in 1873 at a discount, and was not, therefore, in any sense redemption money. The actual amount of coin and bullion, gold and silver, in use in the United States in 1873 was about \$25,000,000, most of which was in use on the Pacific Coast. The total of paper money outstanding was \$749,445,610, none of which was at par, and none of which, therefore, can properly be classed as redemption money. This vast volume of paper money has been brought to par, and has been maintained steadily at par since 1873. This achievement is one of the most remarkable in the history of national finance.

The free-coinage theory rests chiefly upon the premises and deductions which the foregoing facts prove to be false and untenable. In the light of truth, the whole fabric of silverite sophistry melts into diaphanous vapor.

The great teacher of abstract Democracy, for the first fifty years of the American nation's existence, was Thomas Jefferson, a native of Virginia. Mr. Jefferson had no ideas of flat money or fiat industries. He said that in order to find and fix a coinage ratio, which, as he expressed it, was "a mercantile problem altogether," they ought to "inquire into the market price" and "take an average" from commercial countries. The American people took the man of Monticello at his word. In direct unison of sentiment with him was Alexander Hamilton of New York, a man directly antagonistic to Mr. Jefferson on every other mooted question. Believing that where two such able men agreed, there could be no great cause for alarm, the American people went ahead and the thing worked to a charm. The people lost neither their money nor their liberties. But one hundred years later a justice-court lawyer from Nebraska gets up and asks: "Cannot this great nation govern itself and make its own laws for its people? Must it surrender the right of self-government?" Mr. Jefferson knew that no commercial nation is wholly independent of other nations with whom it does business, but Mr. Bryan has never yet found that out. We take this liberty of reminding him that this is not an age in which one party to a commercial transaction can make the bargain for both.

Mr. Palmer's candidacy for the Presidency reminds one of the State election of 1881, in California. The three gubernatorial candidates of that year were Leland Stanford, Republican; John R. McConnell, Pro-slavery Democrat; and John Conness, Free-soil Democrat. Everything indicated a very close election, and about a month before election the Free-soil Democrats got scared for fear McConnell would be elected, so they walked up and voted for Stanford. It will be about that way this time. There are scores of old block-timed and copper-riveted Democrats who would like to vote for "the old Roman," as they now style Gen. Palmer, but there will be a scare all over the country just before election day; and a great many admirers of Palmer will conclude that the only way to elect McKinley is to vote for him. And that is just about what they will do.

The telegrams would indicate that there will be no resumption of the Hilton-Hughes firm, but that creditors will be paid in full. Judge Hilton first became known as an attorney for A. T. Stewart, whose great drygoods house has just been wrecked. Hilton was judge of one of the courts which was located over a lively stable, and, as the odor was offensive, he desired to begin life anew and under different auspices. He got on the blind side of the parsimonious old Irish merchant, who made him a millionaire. No fear but Hilton has a few times left.

There is no part of ex-President Harrison's New York speech that reads better than the place where he said that there was "no reason why the Republican party should reorganize itself just because the Democratic party had disorganized itself." He was right, from start to finish. There is nothing in the Republican platform that needs amendment or revision; and no law-abiding man can refuse to vote for it.

As a plagiarist, Bryan defies all competition. Not content with pirating Mr. McCall's cross of gold and crown of thorns, he mounted the pedestal of his hind legs the other night at Erie, N. Y., and told his hearers that "we are going to have a war." Bryan is ungrateful. He owed his nomination largely to Debs and should not have stolen his utterances.

The Fourth Estate publishes the picture of a proposed new newspaper building to be built for the New York Times on Park Row. The building is to be twenty-nine stories in height.

The difference between McKinley and Bryan, says a friend at our elbow,

is that the major is for bimetalism and Billy Boy is for Bryanism. The former advocates coin that will always pass current, while the latter is the candidate of statism and financial jobbery.

A subscriber, who is a Democrat but not a free-silverite, says that the crowds to whom Bryan talks remind him of Solomon's words in Ecclesiastes, chapter 9, verse 17: "The words of wise men are heard in quiet more than the cry of him that ruleth among fools."

Harry Miner, theatrical manager and Congressman, declines a re-election on the ground of pressing business of a private nature. This begins to look as if Bourke Cockran would be likely to go back to Washington, whether Tammany wants him there or not.

Considering the number of deaths in San Francisco by people who have deliberately asphyxiated themselves within the past few days, the gas companies ought to advertise special rates to parties desiring to commit suicide by that method.

Li Hung Chang is the son of a poor wood-chopper, but when he was asked to follow in the steps of his father, Li "winked the other eye." He ran away from home that night and became a statesman. "He wouldn't" saw the wood."

Mr. Bryan now threatens an unfriendly public with a letter of acceptance. To judge by the amount of old straw that he has threshed over in his speeches, it will likely be issued from the dead-letter office at Washington.

MEN AND WOMEN.

George Cruikshanks was constantly making portraits of himself.

Ex-Queen Emma of Samoa is now in Berlin on a visit to the exhibition.

The grave of Daniel Boone and his wife is in the old cemetery of Frankfort, Ky.

Mrs. Annie L. Webb is the only woman in Idaho who is in the life-insurance business.

Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, 85 years old, of Richmond, Ind., makes a living by "killing in washing."

The Khedive of Egypt is expected in England as the guest of the Queen, about the end of August.

Ex-Queen Lillookalani was recently baptized and confirmed by the Anglican bishop of Honolulu.

Herr Krupp has given 600,000 marks for the erection of a new hospital at Essen, with all the modern improvements.

Lieut. Dan Godfrey, the celebrated bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards, will retire under the age limit next month.

Since Carlyle's house, with its relics, was opened eleven months ago, the attendance of visitors has mounted up to 4500.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, when at home, always wears a black gown and a white cap. She inclines to rich stuffs, and wears much silk, velvet and brocade.

Pale pink and pale blue are the colors often chosen by Marie Corelli. Being very small, she has her gowns made simple. She often appears in pure white.

London papers comment satirically on the thriftiness of Mr. Goschen in having his French country guests at the Spithhead review a sovereign for expenses.

Wadel Bishara, who commands the detachments at Dongola, with whom the English expect soon to have a great battle, is still a young man, being only 32 years of age.

John Stevenson died in Philadelphia last week at the age of 105 years. Had he not been an inveterate smoker since boyhood there is no telling how old he might have become.

Mr. Henri Housaye, recently elected a member of the French Academy, has been chosen president of the Societe des Gens de Lettres, in the place of M. Emile Zola, retired.

Mrs. Catherine Salisbury, the sister of Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, and the only surviving member of the family, celebrated her 83d birthday in Port Greene, Ill., recently.

Miss Estelle, of the State Superintendent of Instruction of Wyoming, is an ardent Republican, and predicts that the State will be carried by the Republicans in the coming election.

Stephen Tebbetts of Harrison, Me., who was 90 years old last week, has been a sailor, diver, cooper, shoemaker, songwriter, farmer and a farmer, and during the present summer he has done most of the work in his large and beautiful garden.

Prince Max, the nephew of King Albert of Saxony, who was recently consecrated to the Roman Catholic priesthood, after officially renouncing the title of successor as a Prince of the royal house, will begin his ecclesiastical career in England.

Mrs. E. L. Loring of Washington goes in for every day in the bath, and regularly swims four times around the pond. As she is 86 years old the island claim that the smartest old lady on the Coast is a guest there.

It is commonly supposed that Mr. Chamberlain is the greatest amateur orchid-grower in the world but this is far from being the case. His collection is worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The collection of the Dowager Empress of Germany, however, is worth nearly double that of Mr. Chamberlain.

Both the Tribuna of Rome and the Reo of Milan assert that Pope Leo XIII is a very ill man, whose sufferings wrought by rheumatism, are something terrible. Dr. Lapponi, the special physician at the Vatican, will now allow no interviews. The Pope rarely ventures out into the gardens, and when he does he is supported, almost carried, by his attendants.

There died recently in Moscow a man who, in the last twenty years, gave \$50,000 to charity. He was State Councillor Jermolov, who came from a poor family. His first public act which excited general attention was the purchase of the freedom of all the serfs living in his native village. This cost him \$120,000. He came to the rescue of the poor people time and time again when the harvest failed. His funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the old burial place of the Russian Czar, and the philanthropist's body to the grave.

To sound-money Democrats. (Boston Journal.) Here is a brief and simple catechism for sound-money Democrats:

"Do you want to beat Bryan?"

"If you want to beat Bryan, do you know of any other way of doing it than by electing McKinley?"

"If you want to beat Bryan, and don't know of any other way of doing it than by electing McKinley, why don't you take off your coat and wade in and elect McKinley?"

Answers to the interrogatories are respectfully solicited from sound-money Democrats who declare the currency the paramount issue and yet refuse to act as if they believed what they said.

TOM REEDIANA.

LITTLE EXCERPTS FROM THE BIG MAN'S BIG SPEECH—GREAT TRUTHS FORCIBLY UTTERED.

Confidence is prosperity, distrust is ruin. This is a borrowing and a lending world. The safe footing in this world is on things we know. The opportunity to labor is the opportunity to live. The capital of all the world is waiting to be our servant. Everything we do not know anything about always looks big. Reasonable certainty makes business; uncertainty paralyzes it. Man no longer shuns labor as his deadliest foe, but welcomes it as his dearest friend.

Prosperity, speculation, hard times, it is the same succession of events the world over.

The past is, for the wise man, the only guide for the future. What man has done man will do again.

Whenever we take a trip into the realms of fancy we see a good many things that never were.

When the people all work together, when they all have faith in each other, then prosperity reigns.

We shall be moved now, not by orators or professors, but by the sound sense of an honest nation.

Give us the opportunity to labor and the whole world of human life will burst into tree and flower.

Money in hand is better than money in bush, especially when you cannot tell what kind of a bush it will be.

Temper will not even untie a shoestring, and the harder you push a rope the more it will not go any whither.

I wish I could assure you of a future prosperity that would reign unbroken forever and ever. But history knows human nature too well.

You have seen that in many times remedies for all the ills the world is heir to, but did you ever see a perfectly healthy world? You never will.

Neither loud indignation nor flowery speech, neither great promises nor wild harangues will help any man out of disaster, or any nation out of hard times.

Are we all to plunge into foolishness unless some great man hits upon something sure? If the world has got to wait for that panacea, let me tell you that the rest of death is a flash of lightning compared to the rest we are going to take.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

"Free Coinage" Unmasked. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1, 1896.—(To the Editor of The Times.) A few days since I met at the house of a mutual friend a mine operator, who is a personal friend of W. J. Bryan, the Popocratic candidate for the Presidency and in close touch with the leaders of his campaign. The conversation naturally turned to the all-important question of "free coinage at 16 to 1."

While I admit that the discussion was not intended for publication, yet the insight into the true policy and measures of the free silver advocates, which underlie the sophistries and meaningless verbiage by which they seek to beguile the public mind, is of such vital importance to the personal interests of every man, woman and child in the land that I should be recreant to duty did I not send this note of warning to those whose hopes and happiness are so imperiled.

After a short general conversation the following dialogue ensued, which will probably be of special interest to your readers:

Question: "What do you mean by bimetalism?"

Answer: "A free and unlimited coinage of silver that will increase the volume of circulation and maintain it on a par with gold."

Q: "If in 1792 the coinage of the two metals at 15 to 1 drove gold out of circulation, and in 1873 the ratio was changed to 16 to 1 with the opposite effect, how is it possible to maintain the parity when the intrinsic value is in the ratio of 32 to 1?"

A: "Yes; but the unlimited demand would raise the price of silver from its present value of 65 cents to \$1.29 an ounce."

Q: "If such would be the tendency, why was it that under the Sherman law, when the government was buying annually 54,000,000 ounces of silver, or the supposed output of the American mines, did silver constantly depreciate in market value?"

There being no answer forthcoming to the last question, I suggested that inasmuch as his reasoning thus far had been demonstrated to be in direct opposition to experience and the principles of sound common sense, he should tell me candidly what they were trying to do.

"Well," he answered, "we are seeking to diminish the purchasing power of the dollar."

Q: "Would not, then, all incomes and savings in banks, saving banks, life insurance and other associations, etc., be seriously affected?"

A: "Most certainly; we seek to reduce all incomes."

Q: "Will not the adoption of free coinage at 16 to 1 tend to reduce the wages of the laboring man?"

A: "It certainly will; but, then, he is paid too much, and his dollar purchases too much."

Q: "How do you present the case to the workman?"

A: "We talk in a general way, and he thinks he understands it."

Q: "Do you not think that inasmuch as you are soliciting their votes they are honestly entitled to know how the measure will affect them?"

A: "Well, you Republicans do not tell them how the tariff will affect them."

"Yes," I answered, "we do; we propose protective tariff that will enlarge our industries and give plenty of work for all, and then a sound-money policy that will pay them for their labor 100 cents on the dollar, and while there may be an imperceptible advance on some protected articles, it is infinitely surpassed by the increase in work and wages."

In the light of the above candid admissions, how hollow, insincere and dishonest are the appeals to the wage-earner of W. J. Bryan and his fellow-conspirators, as they seek to array them against their employer and their own best interests, that all may be buried in the common ruin! H. H.

"I am not a Democrat." LOS ANGELES, Sept. 4, 1896.—(To the Editor of The Times.) As you have truly said, the only real and genuine Democrats are those represented at the Chicago convention, and I called the Democratic convention at Chicago was incontestably "regular," most of the principles of the Chicago platform are in no sense Democratic. For the benefit of those voters who claim to be Democrats, and are laboring under the delusion that Mr. Bryan represents true Democracy, I would respectfully submit the appended brief editorial which has appeared in the New York Sun for several days past.

Although I claim to be a Democrat and am in full sympathy with the Indianapolis platform, I feel that the surest way to beat free silver and the red mob which is threatening our country's time-honored institutions, is to make my vote count double, by casting it for William McKinley, which I intend to do. "There are others."

"I AM NOT A DEMOCRAT." On March 17, 1896, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan declared at St. Vernon, Ill.: "I am not a Democrat."

What have Democrats to do with it?

man who has proclaimed that he is not a Democrat; who repeatedly boasted of his intention not to support a gold candidate or a gold platform, who is now, after two years or more of intriguing with the Populists, the Populist candidate on a Populist platform?"

C. C. TITCOMB.

CAMPAIGN SHOTS.

Messrs. Bryan and Sibley have organized themselves into a mutual admiration society. Bryan is booming Sibley and Sibley is boosting Bryan.

Rev. Sam Jones says: "I would sooner try to climb to the top of a ladder with an armful of cats than to try to fuse with the Populists."

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) Nebraska has heard more of Bryan's voice than any other State. Put Nebraska in the McKinley column.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.) McKinley's letter of acceptance was a plain statement from a plain man.

(New York Mail and Express.) Unless Mr. Bryan does considerably less loud talking he will soon have to place his voice in splints.

THE WEATHER.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Sept. 4.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 29.94; at 5 p.m., 29.90. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 69 deg. and 67 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 97 per cent.; 5 p.m., 80 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., north-east, velocity 1 mile; 5 p.m., west, velocity 3 miles. Maximum temperature, 75 deg.; minimum temperature, 57 deg. Character of weather, 5 a.m., foggy; 5 p.m., partly cloudy. Barometer reduced to sea level.

The Times

ALL ALONG THE LINE

If the facts are as stated in a complaint filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday, the outlook for "tenderfeet" women becoming cowboys out in Arizona has received a severe setback.

It seems that owners of silver mines on San Bernardino county deserts are preparing to turn out their share of the expected flood of silver when Bryan is elected and Uncle Sam pays double price for the metal. Those deserts always have been famous for their amusing mirages.

The commandant of the army post at San Diego, in securing money for the soldiers' pay each month, has secured gold without trouble. Of late, however, the banks have held on to the gold and cashed Uncle Sam's checks in silver. This has opened the eyes of the boys in blue to a thing or two.

His ex-Excellency who was one time Mayor of the limit and highly honorable pueblo of Los Angeles, Henry H. Hazard, is down in Orange county inflaming the populace about the horrible tragedy of '73, out-herding Herod in his onslaughts on John Sherman of Ohio. If John should hear of this just fancy the sleep he would lose!

For some reason the Riverside murderers don't want to be hanged and don't want life imprisonment. They are hard to please. Now comes Charles Marshall with notice of appeal to the Supreme Court from his sixty-year sentence, and at the same time comes the discovery of new evidence against him. It is but a short time before the rope fiber was discovered in that section, and it is supposed that Marshall wants to encourage home industry.

A decision in the Los Angeles street bonds case was reached by the Supreme Court in bank. The Justices were unanimous in annulling the validity of the bonds. That august body declared that the only live question before it was with respect to the power of the City Council to fix the rate of interest. The fixing of interest is regarded in the light of a contract, and the common law gives such authority to the Council. A synopsis of the legal question involved is published in this issue of The Times.

A week devoted to Republican meetings throughout Ventura county demonstrates the fact that the protection sentiment is strong in the farming districts; in fact, that it is the only live issue before the people. Close observers of the political situation estimate that Ventura county will roll up an increased Republican majority this year. McKinley sentiment is in the air, and free-silver shouting will not affect it. McLachlan's campaign has been forceful and effective, and has resulted in vote-making for the whole Republican ticket.

RAILROAD RECORD. NOTES OF TRAFFIC.

Barnwell Appointed Commercial Agent of the Southern California. The Southern California Railroad has issued a circular announcing the appointment of W. G. Barnwell as commercial agent of the company. Mr. Barnwell's office will be at No. 200 South Spring street, and he will have charge of the city freight business.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EARNINGS. MONTREAL, Sept. 4.—The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week ending August 31 were \$396,000; for the corresponding period of last year, \$538,000; increase \$58,000.

COMING BY BOAT. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4.—The following passengers left on the steamer Coos Bay for San Pedro: Mrs. Risk, Mrs. Mohr, Miss Peterson, C. Means. For Santa Barbara: Miss Benick, H. Johnson and wife.

SCRAP HEAP. The morning train to San Diego went out in two sections yesterday, owing to the large number of passengers bound for Coronado Beach. It is estimated that about 900 passengers were carried on the train.

On September 8 the Native Sons of the Golden West will go via the Southern California to Redlands, where they will be entertained by the sons of that city.

H. E. Huntington of the Southern Pacific came down from San Francisco in his private car yesterday, and immediately started on tour of inspection in the vicinity of Riverside.

The Southern Pacific has arranged an excellent card for the bicycle races at Santa Monica tomorrow.

AN ALLEGED KIDNAPING. Sheriff Office and Police Know Nothing of It.

An evening paper last night printed an inflammatory tale to the effect that Albert O. Rosco had kidnaped a thirteen-year-old girl, Bernardine Ruiz, by name, and that the officials had been scouring the country all day in search of the couple.

Rosco, the story set forth, was a good-looking fellow, who was infatuated with the handsome little Spanish ne'er-do-well. The girl's mother objected to her lover, but they met clandestinely. Upon discovering this, Mrs. Ruiz informed Rosco that if he did not cease paying his attentions to her daughter she would have him arrested.

Thursday afternoon Rosco and the girl procured a marriage license. The record shows that she gave her age as 18 years. When they returned, Mrs. Ruiz went to her daughter's room and found her with Rosco. She remonstrated and Rosco assaulted her, and taking in his arms the girl, who had fainted, left the house. Mrs. Ruiz, the story says, reported the matter to the Sheriff; this, however, is denied by Sheriff Burr.

Both the Sheriff and Under-Sheriff Clement positively state that the matter was not reported to them. Sheriff Burr said: "I was in the office all day and heard nothing of any kidnaping. All I know about it is what I read in the paper and if it was reported to the Sheriff's office, I would certainly have heard of it."

SOUND-MONEY LEAGUE.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING HELD BY THE BUSINESS MEN.

Roll of the League Filling Rapidly. The New Association Swings into Line in Gallant Style—Some Excellent Speeches.

Judging from the rousing rally which celebrated the birth last evening of the Business Men's Sound-Money League, the association is destined to be a measure of success sufficient to satisfy the most exacting. A hasty and imperfect canvass has already resulted in four hundred of the most prominent names in Los Angeles being registered upon the roll of the league, and many merchants in full sympathy with the sound-money movement are refusing to sign simply because they consider it bad business policy to enter so openly into politics. Even with this comparatively luke-warm contingent, a conservative estimate gives 75 per cent. of the substantial business men of the city as either actual or prospective members of the league.

The meeting last evening was held in the rooms of the McKinley Club, at First and Broadway, which were filled to overflowing. One of the best crowds possible to get together in Los Angeles, Frank P. Flint, president of the McKinley Club, called the meeting to order, and the business of starting the regular organization was proceeded with at once. George H. Stewart, a well-known banker, was appointed secretary. A motion was made to appoint an executive and a financial committee, and Mr. Flint suggested that these work in harmony with the Republican State Central Committee.

This proposition resulted in a small disturbance, for Zach Montgomery promptly arose to protest. He said that he was in favor of sound money, but was strongly opposed to having this league made an auxiliary to the Republican party, when it might work to equal advantage on the Democratic side. This ingenious attempt to switch the league over to the Bryan side was greeted with some surprise, but Mr. Montgomery was not sensitive, and cheerfully proceeded to pull out some resolutions which he wished to introduce. Unhappily for his laudable object, C. E. Day interposed a motion that the regular order of business proceed without further interruption, and that the set speeches of the evening be delivered as intended. Mr. Montgomery begged to know if any other "distinguished gentleman" would be allowed to speak after the speeches were finished. Mr. Stewart put aside the request with quiet courtesy, but a man in the audience arose and solemnly assured his hearers that he would give a good slice of sound money after the meeting.

After the laughter had subsided, the chairman called upon Mr. Courtney, who has lived many years in Mexico, to tell the league something of the financial conditions existing in that country. Mr. Courtney responded with a graphic account of the wretched life led by the Mexican laborer, so often cited by the Popocrats as an example for Americans. This suggestion, Mr. Courtney considered an outrage on the American nation, and especially the laboring classes. He had seen all he wished of life in Mexico, where thousands of immigrant foreigners were today wishing for money enough to get out of the country, and whatever party affiliations, Sound-Money League decided to adopt it was to be most earnestly desired that the majority in November would roll up overwhelmingly in favor of sound money and the single and stable standard of value.

W. C. Patterson was the next speaker, and although his ill-health forbade much exertion, he managed to crowd as much meat into the short speech he did make as is often found in others. Mr. Patterson, who is a native of the country, and of the vital importance of this campaign, and of the strong necessity that the business men of the country should take a hand in the defense of the nation's good name. This was followed by a few incisive sentences which scored the theories and practices of the Populistic party, winding up with the emphatic assertion, which provoked a roar of applause, that "there can be no more two standards of measurement for money than there can be for morals." With all the boasted independence of the American people it is a borrowing nation. Foreign capital is needed for the development of American resources, and no capitalist will buy bonds or invest in securities, with a probability of payment in depreciated money. No investor would put honest dollars into a community which would pay him back in 50-cent dollars. This is neither politics, prejudice nor sentiment; it is strictly business. The disadvantages of an unstable currency will invariably fall upon the farmer and the mechanic, the producer and the laborer. Mr. Patterson concluded with the hope that the beautiful ripple upon the political sea, which started the other day in Vermont, would grow into a tidal wave which should inundate the entire land and sweep away the last vestige of threatened dishonor, anarchy and repudiation.

Equally good was the speech of A. H. Natzger, who, although he declared that every foot of the ground had been already covered, contrived to fill in the chinks with a particularly sound and logical speech, full of convincing argument upon the great question at issue, and bristling with telling hits at the "jawsniths" whose highest ambition is to get something for nothing. W. A. Harris was then called upon, and made an impromptu speech, which was interrupted every few minutes by applause. Mr. Harris pronounced a splendid eulogy upon the financial policy of Senator Sherman, and narrated the great services done by the aged financier for his country. Proceeding then to the Populists, Mr. Harris ripped that erratic body up the back in a style that warmed the cockles of the heart whether it beat in a Republican or a Democratic breast. The mass of ignorant people enlisted under the Populistic banner fared easily, but the orator scorched to a crisp the leaders, because they know all things and can be taught nothing. After recounting the great deeds of the best Democratic leaders on the side of sound money, Mr. Harris concluded, with solemnly observing that, when the old rebel yell and the Yankee cheer were united in one cause, then the devil and all his hosts had best stand firm. This vigorous assertion brought forth every variety of yell in enthusiastic approval, and the speaker was given three cheers and a tiger as a reward for the burst of eloquence which had shaken up like a young earthquake this meeting of staid business men.

Col. A. de Leur closed the list of speakers, and the argument by no means suffered at his hands. He was armed with statistics very damaging to the cause of free silver, and although he modestly assured his hearers that his position resembled that of Ruth in the fields of Boaz, the gleaming he gathered up were both spicy and convincing. In Col. de Leur's opinion, this is no time to lag. The battle is at hand, and every man should be at his post for the next sixty days as are critical and important as they were in 1861.

After a most satisfactory and enthusiastic meeting, the assembly broke up with three rousing cheers for William McKinley.

Excursionists, on 4th and 5th

HOTEL DEL CORONADO

Offers Special Inducements to You.

This GRAND SOCIETY RESORT makes rates as low as \$3 by the single day, or \$2.50 per day by the week. Parties stopping at Hotel del Coronado and holding their excursion tickets will be given their choice of an admission to the Museum, the Ostreich Farm or Natatorium for each day of the first three days spent at the grand hotel.

A Variety of Special Entertainments provided for guests. Grand Dress Ball on Saturday nights. Sacred Concert Sunday afternoons. Music in the Dining-room every day.

CHOICE FICTION.

Red Man and White. By Owen Wister, illustrated by Frederick Remington. \$1.50. A Bride from the Desert. By Grant Allen. 50c. The Grasshopper. By Fergus Hume. \$1.25. By Mrs. Andrew Dean. \$1.00. Lover's Saint Ruth's. By Louise Imogen Guiney. \$1.00. A Clever Wife. By W. Pett Ridge. \$1.25. For sale by C. C. PARKER, No. 949 S. Broadway, near Public Library. The largest and most varied stock of books on the Pacific Coast.

NEW FINANCIAL BOOKS.

The Battle of the Standards, by H. M. Teller, 35c.—Sound and Solid Money, by Whitney, McKinley, etc., 35c. S. L. & T. MYAVER, 101, Bryson Block, 139 S. Spring St. New books received daily.

USE

Soap Foam,

FOR Easy Washing

MANUFACTURED BY P. C. TOMSON & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Comes in 5c, 15c, 25c bar packages.

All goods sold by us are made in our own factory.

I. Magnin & Co.

The largest manufacturer of Ladies' and Infants' Wear on the Coast.

237 S. Spring St. San Francisco stores 840 and 1380 Market St.—Send for catalogue.

Winchbury Business College.

226 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

The oldest and largest commercial school in Southern California. Thorough and complete courses in the Commercial and English branches. Short-hand, Typewriting and Telegraphy. In session the entire year.

Enter Any Day.

Large and beautifully furnished rooms, able and experienced instructors, degrees of graduates in positions. Write or call for handsome prospectus and catalogue.

Fourth Ward Republicans.

The Fourth Ward McKinley Club had a housewarming last evening in its wigwag at the corner of Pico and Pearl streets. After a few preliminary remarks the chairman introduced the speaker of the evening, Gen. A. B. Campbell, who gave a forcible and interesting address on sound money and protection. In concluding his speech Gen. Campbell made a few personal remarks concerning his health during the past few months, saying that he was in perfect health, both of body and mind. His eloquent argument clearly indicated that this was true. The membership roll of the club shows a large increase since the last meeting, and the interest taken is evidence of the good work of the club.

Fought the Fire.

Equally good was the speech of A. H. Natzger, who, although he declared that every foot of the ground had been already covered, contrived to fill in the chinks with a particularly sound and logical speech, full of convincing argument upon the great question at issue, and bristling with telling hits at the "jawsniths" whose highest ambition is to get something for nothing. W. A. Harris was then called upon, and made an impromptu speech, which was interrupted every few minutes by applause. Mr. Harris pronounced a splendid eulogy upon the financial policy of Senator Sherman, and narrated the great services done by the aged financier for his country. Proceeding then to the Populists, Mr. Harris ripped that erratic body up the back in a style that warmed the cockles of the heart whether it beat in a Republican or a Democratic breast. The mass of ignorant people enlisted under the Populistic banner fared easily, but the orator scorched to a crisp the leaders, because they know all things and can be taught nothing. After recounting the great deeds of the best Democratic leaders on the side of sound money, Mr. Harris concluded, with solemnly observing that, when the old rebel yell and the Yankee cheer were united in one cause, then the devil and all his hosts had best stand firm. This vigorous assertion brought forth every variety of yell in enthusiastic approval, and the speaker was given three cheers and a tiger as a reward for the burst of eloquence which had shaken up like a young earthquake this meeting of staid business men.

Installation of a Bishop.

Bishop Montgomery will publicly assume the administration of the diocese of Monterey and Los Angeles at the cathedral tomorrow morning, at 10:30. The ceremonies in connection with the installation will be of a most impressive character. Among the distinguished visitors who will be present will be Father York, who is announced to deliver a lecture on Sunday evening in the cathedral for the benefit of the poor of the city.

Do One

...of Two Things.

You are a young man or a young lady interested in a business education; or You are a father or mother interested in the practical education of your son or daughter; or You are a brother or sister interested in the success of a younger brother or sister; or You are a friend interested in the welfare of some other friend.—Therefore we invite you to do one of two things:

1. Come and see us; 2. Write for Our Catalogue. This invitation comes from the Los Angeles Business College, 212 W. Third St., Los Angeles, Cal.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE.

J. W. ROBINSON CO.

Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

WHOLESALE Telephone RETAIL Third and Fourth Floors. Main 904 First and Second Floors

Some Saturday Specials.

The great Hosiery Sale is still on, although not many of the 4000 pairs remain. Good weight Spun Silk Hose, worth a dollar, at 25c a pair. Pure Lisle Thread Hose, worth all of 75c, at 25c a pair. See them before all are sold.

The Sale of Separate Dress Skirts which opened yesterday is a revelation to the ladies who respond to our invitation to examine the quality of these Skirts. The prices are about half of what you would naturally expect to pay. (Second Floor.)

All that is Stylish and Elegant is represented in our new Silk Display. The most elegant assortment ever shown in this city. "Woven Pictures" is a tame expression when applied to the sights to be seen in our South Window. Popular prices, of course.

Look for our Advertisement in Tomorrow's papers.



"Tempting prices without quality are frauds."

For reliable quality and good values in

Tea

GO TO

H. JEVNE

208-210 S. SPRING STREET.



WE DON'T DECLAIM

Upon the merits of a paint whose ingredients are a doubtful quantity—When we speak of Harrison's we know just what we are talking about—Good Paint. That's our first principle of business.

P. H. MATHEWS, 238-240 S. Main St.



DR. TALCOTT & CO. These well known and reliable Specialists treat

Every Form of Weakness and

Diseases of Men Only.

We neither waste our own or patients' time on cases that we know we cannot cure because

We Never Ask for a Dollar Until We Cure You. You can therefore get an honest opinion of your case, by calling at our office, without any charge whatever. We mean this statement emphatically and it is for everybody. We are Specialists for unnatural discharges, secret blood diseases and weaknesses of men and nothing else.

We will send free, securely sealed, our little book. It contains rules for diet, exercise and sleep. Explains our new method of treating every form of weakness without stomach drugging. Our Hot Springs treatment of blood diseases, our painless method for curing stricture and the way we cure varicocoele in one week.

Cor. Third and Main Sts., over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. Private side entrance on Third Street.

Coronado Natural Mineral Water,

PUREST ON EARTH.

Office at 204 South Spring Street. Telephone 1204.

W. L. WHEDON, Agent.

J. T. SHEWARD

113-115 North Spring St.

Something for Nothing

In our north show window we have hundreds of fine articles that will be given away to our customers. Without any advertising the trade yesterday more than trebled under the stimulus of these extra fine presents. With each and every purchase of five dollars' worth of goods in any part of the house you may take your choice out of the window without extra charge. With a ten dollar purchase two presents will be given.

Today, Saturday, we will add a few extra fine things for those who want a great bargain, and this will be the means of greatly advertising the store. This is a stimulus to business that has already proven a greater success than than we imagined it ever could.

Look the window over today. You are sure to buy; the value of the articles in the window are 50c to \$4 at retail; more are worth \$1 to \$2 than any other price.

No other house ever made such an offer. Who says trade is dull? Look in and see for yourselves what a stimulus these extra fine presents are.

Go up stairs. Walk through the store. There is a great trade now under the pressure of these fine gifts. Free with each \$5 purchase.

Come, you are sure to send your neighbor. They are sure to buy. Over 500 different articles are in the window and will be given away with each \$5 purchase. Two with \$10. Three with \$15.

Newberry's

Condensed Milk

EAGLE, per can. 15c
LILY, per can. 15c
ROSE, per can. 10c
CHALLENGE, 3 cans for. 25c
LILY, Sterilized Cream, pint. 10c

216-218 South Spring Street.

Bishop's Princess Sodas

Will put the very best Cracker on your table.

Will give some enterprising boy, perhaps your own, a \$100 BICYCLE FREE.

Wheel can be seen at Pacific Cycle Company's Factory on Broadway.



Don't Forget

that the Distilled Water Ice manufactured by the Ice and Cold Storage Co., of Los Angeles, is the best and purest in the State, and that we are "leaders in low prices."

Don't Forget Too

that Puritas is the only scientifically distilled water in Southern California. It is twice distilled, reboiled and aerated with purified air, always good, always up to standard. That's why it has imitators.

The Ice and Cold Storage Co. of Los Angeles.

Telephone 228.

NILES PEASE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TELEPHONE 338

FURNITURE

Carpets....

337-339-341

South Spring St.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

PRICES TELL AT

Allen's Furniture

Closing-out Sale.

332 and 334 South Spring St.



Crops and Markets.

The weather has been fine during the past week and favorable to growing crops.

There are few changes in the fruit market. Conditions still remain unsatisfactory to growers. The local market is loaded up with fresh fruit of all varieties. When one sees a pound, and at retail for 1 1/2 cents a pound, it is evident that there can be little profit left to the grower, after paying the expense of cultivating, picking, hauling to market and a profit for the middle man. On investigation it will be found that such fruit is not of tip-top quality by any means. The Times has now arrived at a point in California when it only pays to raise fruit that is strictly first-class in every respect; then to pick it and pack it with great care. Where growers have trees that will not produce a first-class quality of fruit, it would be better for them to either graft their trees over or dig them up and set out something else, as they cannot expect to make expenses and interest on second-class fruit from now on.

The eastern fruit market is still depressed by hard times, which prevail in the East, where people are in the habit of regarding fruit as strictly a luxury. There is little hope for a decided improvement in this respect until after the election.

Report from the orange-growing districts go to show that the crop will be considerably smaller than was first expected. It is, however, probable that the quality will be first-class.

Reports from the Atlantic Coast state that the apple crop in the region of western New York, where this crop is most generally grown, is this year larger than has ever before been known. In Orleans, Niagara, Monroe, Genesee and Wyoming the apples are said to be especially fine. This will be a great help to the farmers in that section, for in years of plenty the apple crop sometimes brings \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 per county, a handsome addition to the farmer's income. Owing to the failure of the apple crop in Europe this year, the price of late apples will probably be good. The early apples usually sell low, because they come in competition with the later summer and early fall fruits, and also because none of the early apples can be good keepers.

A correspondent writes from Yuba county to the American Cultivator as follows, in regard to the importance of packing fruit when cool:

"I have had some inquiries while here as to the best methods of picking and packing fruit for eastern shipment. My experience has been that this method of fruit may be allowed to become nearly ripe before being picked. Picked and packed cool, then placed in an ice car, with refrigeration in the result. When the fruit is in the East it is in fine condition and will bring a good price.

"Now, look at the reverse of this method. Some shippers pick and pack throughout the day. Some of the fruit is thoroughly heated; it is wrapped in paper and boxed up and never gets a chance to cool off properly. Even if it is hard and green when packed, it will soon become soft and mushy, and instead of being refrigerated, it is shocked by the temperature of the ice car, and before reaching its destination goes to pieces.

"The best returns I have seen for a lot of fruit in the case of a shipment of 500 boxes of early peaches. They were nearly soft—in fact, some of them were nearly rotten—when they were picked in the early dawn, packed up cool and put in a refrigerator before the heat had a chance at them. They came in splendid shape, and when opened up in the big eastern cities they were in perfect condition and netted the grower fully \$500. Just imagine what the result would have been if the fruit had been picked and packed on a hot afternoon."

The market for apples is steady, but prices have not come up to the point that was expected by many producers. In view of the apparent shortness of the crop, they have come into market from all directions in larger quantities than expected, and this has kept prices from going up.

Choice butter and eggs have ruled firm during the week.

United States Hydrographic Work.

A subscriber has sent The Times a copy of the bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, which contains a report of progress of the division of hydrography for the year 1895.

The bulletin, which shows a vast amount of patient research, is compiled by Frederick Haynes Newell, the hydrographer in charge.

California receives liberal treatment in this publication, which, while devoted to the entire United States, gives 12 of the 550 pages to California. The report includes a daily computation of the discharge of many of the most important streams in the State, including the San Gabriel, Sweetwater and Santa Ana rivers. In the introduction to this bulletin Mr. Newell makes the following statement in regard to the organization of field work:

"In an investigation of this kind, which from its very nature, must be carried on over widely scattered portions of country, it is impracticable, with the small appropriations available, to employ salaried hydrographers to carry on all the field work. An attempt is therefore made to secure gratuitous or inexpensive cooperation, and to place the local charge and oversight of the work under the direction of resident hydrographers—men who have not only a strong personal interest in the character, but who also have some permanent occupation or position by which a living is assured. For example, assistance of this kind is sought from professors of geology or of hydrographic engineering, who have practical acquaintance with the difficulties and

methods of water measurements and with the behavior of streams and underground sources of supply. These men are paid for the time actually employed a moderate compensation, which includes their incidental expenses, and are furnished with the necessary instruments and blanks.

"The observers of river height and of other phenomena in each State report directly to the resident hydrographer. Their observations are received by him each week and forwarded to the Washington office. From time to time the resident hydrographer visits each river station, measures the discharge, learns from the observer any facts which may not have been reported, and at all times keeps a direct supervision of the work within the district allotted to him. He also compiles the daily reports of the heights, and constructs from the discharge measurements a rating table showing the relation between the height of river and the discharge, modifying this table from time to time and applying it as occasion demands. Copies of these reports and tables are sent to the office at Washington and are placed upon the records, being scrutinized and compared in order to bring all such data into similar form."

The Rubber Tree.

Land owners in some parts of Florida are turning their attention to the possibility of cultivating the rubber tree. Thirty rubber trees of great size may be seen in Los Angeles city and neighborhood, yet it is said by those who have studied the subject that a white man cannot exist where the rubber tree flourishes. In its native habitat it grows in swamps, where the roots are often under water for a long time.

Rubber trees require no care or cultivation after they are once set out. The only labor is in collecting during three months of the year. It is a perfectly safe product, does not spoil and can be handled profitably years after its collection into the crude rubber of commerce. It is worth from 75 cents to \$1 in gold per pound (and a gallon is a pound) and all the rubber of the world, France, Germany and England being extensive buyers.

The United States consumes about fifty million dollars worth annually, and the demand in this electric age is rapidly increasing, while the supply in Brazil is rapidly diminishing. A further source of supply is an acknowledged necessity, and must be obtained through cultivation. Mexico stands ready, through her President and Minister Romero, to encourage the introduction into the Isthmus of Tehuantepec of Para rubber, granting large concessions of land and paying a bonus of 10 cents per tree for all Para rubber set out on her soil.

The Russian Thistle.

California farmers in sections where the Russian thistle has been found are naturally very anxious about the appearance of this pest, as it is a very difficult weed to get rid of when once it has made its appearance. In discussing the question of legislation on this subject, the Experiment Station of the University of California shows in a recent bulletin that there are no laws in California which apply, by name, to the Russian thistle, but there are laws under which the weeds can be eradicated. The first California act aimed at any noxious weed was that of March 2, 1872, which, curiously enough, applied only to Scotch or Canada thistle in the counties of Humboldt, Siskiyou, Klamath, Del Norte and Alameda. The act made it unlawful for any land owner to permit seed to ripen or to be scattered abroad, or to knowingly sell any seed or grain containing thistle seed. It imposed a fine of \$100 for any violation, and the same fine upon road overseers who allowed the thistle to mature along the highways.

Section 28 of the County Government Act, of March 14, 1883, also reaffirmed by the act of March 31, 1891, and again in 1893, ordains that Supervisors have the power to provide for the destruction of gophers, squirrels, other wild animals, noxious weeds and insects injurious to fruit trees. This is the law under which the thistle may be eradicated at the present time, while the thistle appears outside of incorporated towns. It is sufficient to authorize extensive and well-considered expenditures of public funds in every county of California, and it is the law under which the Supervisors of Los Angeles county have felt themselves justified in expending money in the Lancaster district to get rid of "noxious weeds" better, in this case, than the long lists of names of weeds incorporated in the laws of some of the other States, because so long as this law remains in force, every new weed that appears can be fought at once, instead of waiting for special enactment.

Diversified Farming.

It cannot be too often urged upon farmers in this section that one of the most important requisites for success to those farmers who start in with limited means is a diversified list of crops. The man who relies entirely upon one crop runs great risks, and it is not reasonable to expect that any crop will be a thorough success year after year. There are seasons of drought and insect pests, all of which have to be taken into consideration by the wise cultivator of the soil. When such troubles come, and a man has all his investment in one crop, he may not be ruined, but he is likely to be seriously embarrassed, and perhaps has to mortgage his place in order to tide over the year. It is here where the advantage of a diversified list of crops comes in. The man who, in addition to his fruit, raises some hay for his horses and cow, and plants some vegetables and berries between the trees, and raises a few poultry, is always sure of a living, and perhaps something more, even when the main crop is a failure.

The College of Agriculture.

Following is a synopsis of a lecture delivered by Prof. E. W. Hilgard, the head of the agricultural department of the State University, at the Farmers' Institute at Pomona, on August 31:

Our work, said Prof. Hilgard, is of a two-fold nature; instruction and experiment. The instruction is more of a theoretical nature, and the experiment is more of a practical nature. The instruction is given in three different ways: (1.) By lectures and practical exercises—laboratory work, to students in the university. (2.) By correspondence, mostly in reply to questions asked by farmers. This involves the use of the State University, which has four thousand letters many of which require prolonged research.

We offer at Berkeley the kind of instruction most valued by our young men. We do not pretend to teach them the actual operation of plowing and hoeing by making them work; we teach them the principles on which they must base their farm work. The time is past when mere hard work without the use of brains will command success.

Some of you, said the professor, think we ought to put the boys into what you would call practice work. The trouble is that the farmer's trade must be varied from place to place; the climate varies very infinitely, and we have new problems to face without the help of tradition. The student who works his way through a university is expected and applauded, but no student wishes to spend more time than he can help in unproductive labor. In the rural population the form of the agricultural course.

Still, there are few students. This is a sore point in all agricultural colleges. Our soils are new and new lands are unoccupied. As the need for frugal and intelligent husbandry is felt, the principles of agriculture are being taught in the schools of the country. Many of our university students are farmers' sons, sent to literary, scientific and professional courses. The rural population tends toward the cities. The remedy lies in elevating the farmer's pursuit to a higher plane. The regular university course (the university) properly requires high conditions of admission, but this does not apply to special students. These are the principles of the course, which has a grammar-school training and some practical farm experience. In agricultural education, the student is not a professional student, but a professional student, and this is a new thing in the public schools for the better education of the farming population. The trade schools point out the way in which the farmer can get a professional education, and this is a new thing in the public schools for the better education of the farming population.

Prof. Hilgard said: Without the agricultural college of university grade, the farmer's education is a little better. But the college cannot be formed. But the college cannot be formed to educate the mass of farmers any more than the other departments of the university. The agricultural education of the whole State. There must be graded schools in all departments of knowledge. Clearly no practical organization of an agricultural school here, or elsewhere, can provide for the education of the masses. The agricultural education of the whole State. There must be graded schools in all departments of knowledge. Clearly no practical organization of an agricultural school here, or elsewhere, can provide for the education of the masses. The agricultural education of the whole State. There must be graded schools in all departments of knowledge. Clearly no practical organization of an agricultural school here, or elsewhere, can provide for the education of the masses.

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clusions. Any one can for a time make a showing of success by jumping to conclusions; but the test of time alone can decide whether or not he is dealing with delusions. In no other line of experimentation are the conditions of an experiment so complex and so difficult to control; in no other are the results so frequently the outcome of a totally different cause from the one purposely introduced into the experiment, and therefore wholly inapplicable to any but the particular case on hand. Instruction is given in three different ways: (1.) By lectures and practical exercises—laboratory work, to students in the university. (2.) By correspondence, mostly in reply to questions asked by farmers. This involves the use of the State University, which has four thousand letters many of which require prolonged research.

We offer at Berkeley the kind of instruction most valued by our young men. We do not pretend to teach them the actual operation of plowing and hoeing by making them work; we teach them the principles on which they must base their farm work. The time is past when mere hard work without the use of brains will command success.

Some of you, said the professor, think we ought to put the boys into what you would call practice work. The trouble is that the farmer's trade must be varied from place to place; the climate varies very infinitely, and we have new problems to face without the help of tradition. The student who works his way through a university is expected and applauded, but no student wishes to spend more time than he can help in unproductive labor. In the rural population the form of the agricultural course.

Still, there are few students. This is a sore point in all agricultural colleges. Our soils are new and new lands are unoccupied. As the need for frugal and intelligent husbandry is felt, the principles of agriculture are being taught in the schools of the country. Many of our university students are farmers' sons, sent to literary, scientific and professional courses. The rural population tends toward the cities. The remedy lies in elevating the farmer's pursuit to a higher plane. The regular university course (the university) properly requires high conditions of admission, but this does not apply to special students. These are the principles of the course, which has a grammar-school training and some practical farm experience. In agricultural education, the student is not a professional student, but a professional student, and this is a new thing in the public schools for the better education of the farming population. The trade schools point out the way in which the farmer can get a professional education, and this is a new thing in the public schools for the better education of the farming population.

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This is covered with specially-prepared paper. The plaster being a bad conductor of heat, the temperature inside the hermetically sealed receptacle remains constant, being unaffected by external changes. The cost of packing is about 1d per pound. Butter packed in the way described at Melbourne has been sent across the sea to South Africa, and a large quantity of butter at Kimberly, 700 miles from Cape Town, the butter was found to be as sound as when it left the factory in Victoria. Cases are now made to hold as much as two hundred weight of butter, and are occupied in making the glass receptacles and covering them with plaster. The top, or lid, however, is put on by a simple mechanical arrangement, and removed by the purchaser equally easily. A saving of 25 per cent. on freight and packing is claimed in comparison with the cost of frozen butter carried in the usual way.

Our Tustin correspondent, J. von S., who contributed an article to this column several weeks ago on the subject of the appearance of "bloody murrain" among the cattle of Orange county, writes to The Times as follows:

"I still hold that the blood I described is the cause, and one of the causes, of this dreaded disease. 'I sent a specimen of it to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington to ascertain its name and qualities, and inclose today the reply, which you will kindly return to me at your convenience. 'I think that, as long as it is an injurious and highly-poisonous vegetable, it ought to be eradicated from all our marshes. It is an easy matter to do it, as it is very prominent in its appearance and not yet very plentiful. 'I will send, as soon as possible, a specimen of it, with root and blossoms, in a large jar of alcohol to the Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, for the permanent exhibit, so that all our cattle and ranch-owners may be able to commence the warfare against it jointly.'"

Following is a copy of the report upon the plant, furnished by the Smithsonian Institution: "I do not know the effects of Clouba Bolandier in causing bloody murrain, or any cattle disease, but am inclined to believe that it may cause such troubles when eaten in quantities less than a lethal dose. It is of course, one of our most virulent poisons, but has not been studied chemically at all. Its constituents are probably the same as those of C. viridiflora, and Clouba Bolandier. The latter is the most dangerous, but Clouba has been considered one of the most poisonous substances. It is a greenish-yellow color, but it is always well to drench animals with melted lead. Mr. Grant of Washington saved a cow by feeding her a quart of carbolic acid and a little pepper and carbonate of soda. This dose was given fractionally in three days, one-third of a quart each day."

To Prevent Sore Shoulders in Young Teams. (American Agriculturist.) Sore shoulders, necks and backs are largely the result of carelessness and ignorance. When the harness or saddle presses heavily upon muscles not accustomed to such pressure, the wills of the blood vessels are constricted, and the normal flow of blood is stopped, and the delicate vessel walls are bruised, along with the muscular fibers. When the pressure is removed, the blood rushes into these weakened vessels with such pressure that the blood serum is forced through them, and we have the so-called swelling under the skin. If these accumulations are not removed, either by resorption or artificially, the results are a callosity, or a sore that never abates. A point of inquiry. Such may be avoided. Whenever a team at heavy work, or a young horse not accustomed to work, is stopped to rest, the harness should be frequently instead of long, raise the harness and collar and manipulate the limbs with the hand to restore the normal circulation. On removing the harness bathe the parts under pressure with cool water. This contracts the vessels and the blood is forced out of the parts and a consequent exudation of blood serum. Should swellings appear, bathe with cold water, or, if the swelling is very persistent, pad the pads kept wet with cold water or constant irrigation where possible are beneficial. After the fever has subsided, the horse should be kept in a stall, and an opening should be made to give it free drainage. Whenever the skin is broken in any part bathe with a 2 to 5 per cent. solution of creolin or chloro-naphtholeum.

It is now pretty certain that another large corn crop will be gathered this year. As last year's crop was the largest ever grown, it means cheap corn and beef cattle for a year to come. Most of our own corn is fed at home, and only brings money to the country when it is exported. The corn of Europe, the last year, used more of our corn than ever before. The cheapness of corn has much to do with this. We can undoubtedly produce corn, pork and beef cheaper than any other country.

How Good Home Markets are Created. A correspondent of the Manufacturer's Record shows strikingly how factories and farms are mutually interdependent and helpful to one another. Sixteen years ago two cotton factories were started in South Carolina, the Piedmont and Pelzer factories, in the counties of Anderson and Greenwood. The factories have prospered from the beginning, and now together operate 175,000 spindles. The Pelzer factory alone has been sold for as much as \$125 a share.

When the factories were built the farm lands in their vicinity were worth only \$10 to \$15 an acre. One old farmer was trying in vain to sell his land at \$4.50 an acre, so that he could migrate to some spot where the ground was not so poor. He could not sell it. When the Piedmont factory was started the farmer began to cut wood for the employer's houses, and planted more vegetables. He began to raise turnips, potatoes and cabbage for them to eat. They had to eat. It did not take great financial acumen to discover that his wood and food were bought for cash at paying prices. Then drop by drop some grit began to be instilled into him. With some of the money he put a new roof upon his old, leaky house. He cut down the briar bushes and mullein stalks and planted more vegetables. He began to raise turnips, potatoes and cabbage for them to eat. They had to eat. It did not take great financial acumen to discover that his wood and food were bought for cash at paying prices. 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OFFICE OF THE TIMES,

Cargoes much larger than the ship have been exported to Ennabun and the Antipodes; and the White Line has just finished a steamer for the New Zealand trade, capable of carrying 70,000 carcasses of frozen mutton. The ship is of the same size as the *Albatross*, being Teutonic, plying between New York and Liverpool. The cargoes of canned pineapples was once very large one, but is now totally supplanted by the export of that article from the British colony of Queensland.

We join the American Grocers' Association in their hearty belief, however, that "a radical cure will come for the better will come as it always does."

LIVE STOCK.
Hogs—Per cwt. 20.34.
Beef Cattle—2.00 to 2.25.
Lamb—Per head 1.00 to 1.25.
Sheep—Per cwt. 1.50 to 1.75.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Shares and Money.
(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The stock today was uniformly strong, and a volume of business was well disclosed the list in point of activity, tone by the general speculation in a decade of manipulation upward by the full inside interests in the property. We also a considerable factor, turning

largely to the continuing heavy iron gold, which have put an end to more closely watched. While the market has been mullish and factories than are clear work of it crops out in speculative change of pig iron, wool and some chemicals by experienced men who believe a revival of business is not far off. The first time in nearly two months upward turn appears in prices of many products. The gain in confidence and business to lend and invest gives hope that the country's economic revival is not so far off. It cannot be long deferred may be enough to stimulate fair activity and industry. Wheat had suddenly week ago, but reacted with better week last Thursday, when another adv

Grain Movements.	
	Receipts. S.
Flour, barrels	6,600
Wheat, bushels	124,000
" " "	131,000
Oats, " "	374,000
Rye, " "	25,000
Barley, " "	17,000
On the Produce Exchange today	
Market quiet. Cattle, 9915; hogs,	
Eggs were firm; fresh, 12.	

No. 1
\$06.25; 5;
\$150.25;
4; short
distillers'.

Private Wires. LOS ANGELES
References,
State Loan and Trust Co.
National Bank of California.

FOR **Poland Rock**
Water F. L. SMITH, S. B.
Tel. 928.

C. F. Heinzeman, Drug
222 North Main St., Los Angeles
Prescriptions carefully compounded
or night

When accompanied by a coupon which may be cut from any issue of The Times. Address

The Times-Mirror Company,
Los Angeles, Cal.

PASADENA.

ered, and an old-fashioned spelling match was one of the amusements, the prize being won by Miss Cathcart. Re-

ate. Notice of the time and place of
the meeting will be duly given.



Safe and secure is the Turk; he's out of reach this time; never mind what out of reach, though, but keep a sharp lookout for other good things that are easily gettable, like the golden chances in Desmond's stock of fall and winter hats, shirts, neckwear, hosiery, gloves, etc., etc. Generally speaking, you must look for what you want to find, but it takes next to no looking at all to find just what you want at Desmond's establishment, with values as fat as the fattest of turkeys and prices as lean as a telegraph pole. His \$2 and \$2.50 hats this season are the finest in the land.

If you need shoes for yourself or family call today at the Mammoth Shoe House, 315-317, South Spring street, where you will find a bargain. Misses' shoes 75 cents a pair, boys' solid shoes \$1 a pair, elegant ladies' shoes \$1.40 a pair, most stylish dress shoes \$1.45 a pair. Hundreds of bargains. It will pay you to visit the Mammoth today.

Farmers, mechanics and laboring men who have as yet not appreciated the value of those Alhambra Shoe Factory's shoes which are now being sold by order of the court at much less than manufacturer's cost at the Oak Street Shoe Store, No. 114 West First street, under Natick House, should do so at once.

To say that people are not posted in the values and do not appreciate a bargain is a mistake. If one may judge of the people now visiting the Queen Shoe Store, Nos. 104 and 106, North Main street, where during this September month 10 per cent. off is allowed on every purchase.

The Times is prepared to furnish, for 75 cents, handsome gilt frames with heavy front glass, to patrons who desire to preserve the lithograph picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which was presented to our readers with the issue of July 4.

Shoe economy. Most men will wait for a good thing, if there's money in it. You miss a good thing if you fail to buy Hanan & Sons' \$6 grade tan shoes at \$4.90; other lines of tan cut to \$2.95 and \$2.25 at W. E. Cummings', No. 110 South Spring street.

Winter hats; yes, it's the season for them now, and Desmond, the hatter, in the Bryson Block, No. 141 South Spring street, has the finest line on earth. His large values in \$2 and \$2.50 soft and stiff hats this season are complete paralyzers for competition.

Sunday train on Terminal Railway for Long Beach and Terminal Island—Catalina scorchers, 8:15 a.m., 9:10 a.m., 1:10 and 5:45 p.m. Pavilion at Terminal Island. First dinner. Last train leaves 6:45 p.m.

"Daniel, the Principled Officer-Holder, and a Los Angeles Contrast," will be the subject of a sermon by Rev. F. W. Larkin, Sunday morning at Central Church, Fifteenth and Main streets.

"Public notice. Packing, moving, storing and shipping done by the Van and Storage Company, office in the big Van, No. 140 South Broadway, Tel. 140.

Y.W.C.A. No. 107 North Main street, Sunday, 3:45 p.m. Men's, Boys', State superintendent of the social purity department of the W.C.T.U., will give an address. All welcome.

Catalina.—September is the finest month on the island. The Grand View Hotel has been very popular this season, and will make special rates this month.

Peniel Hall, 227 South Main street. Praise meeting tonight. Sunday meetings: 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31. Mrs. Ferguson, 730, Evangelistic, Mr. Studd.

First United Presbyterian Church. The pastor, having returned from his vacation, will preach both morning and evening. All regular services.

Learn to swim. Prof. Chickering, a teacher of great renown, is at the Terminal Island for the season. Guests at the Pavilion taught free.

Military Boarding School—Los Angeles Academy, near Newhall, opens September 8. In a few days the school will catalogue. P. O. box 193.

Fall and winter Dunlap silk, stiff and soft hats now on sale at Desmond's in the Bryson Block, No. 141 South Spring street. Rev. Dr. J. K. Fowler preaches Sunday morning and evening at Y.M.C.A. Hall in Central Presbyterian church.

Go to Howell's for a pair of Burt & Packard's hand-sewed calf or congress shoes, 111 South Spring street. Don't forget Father York's lecture Sunday in the cathedral at 8 p.m. For the benefit of the poor.

First Baptist Church, Sunday, Dr. Read will preach at 11 a.m. and Mr. Garnett at 7:30 p.m.

For cut rates on tickets go to the Brick Exchange, No. 123 West Third street, Tel. Main 477.

Try a pair of Howell's ladies' \$2.50 donkey lace or button at 111 South Spring.

Linens—meat underwear for men at Desmond's, No. 141 South Spring street.

Fred Kruse was lodged at police headquarters yesterday en route to China.

Ah Look was arrested by Deputy Constable Bonney yesterday, charged with dealing in a fan tan game.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for Mrs. Josephine Simonson and M. J. Rushe.

Ray Hyland, a runaway boy, was picked up by Officer McClure on the street yesterday and sent to police headquarters.

Willie and Nicholas Laral were arrested by Officer Baker yesterday in Chinatown on charges of violating the license ordinance.

The celebrated Moody Institute Quartette of Chicago will take charge of the 3 o'clock meeting at Y.M.C.A. Hall Sunday. All men are invited.

W. S. Corbin, residing at Buena Vista street, bridge foreman for the Southern Pacific Company, received a serious scalp wound from a pile-driver yesterday at Norwalk.

William Murphy was arrested on First street last night by Officer Loomas on a charge of disturbing the peace. Officer Reynolds arrested John Martin on Main street on the same charge.

"Facts and Figures of Politics and Finance" is the title of a meaty compendium just issued for this campaign. It is so small that it will fit in a small pocket, while it contains a vast fund of information. The publishers are N. A. Woot & Co., Los Angeles.

Officers of elections boards at today's primaries are requested to send results of the balloting immediately on conclusion of the count. A. B. Conrad, secretary of the County Central Committee, at the Westminster Hotel, rooms 150 and 151. This is highly important, and it is hoped the officers will be prompt in complying with this request.

Dr. W. E. Copeland of Salem, Or., who is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, Scottish rite, thirty-second degree, is making a tour of the Coast and will be in the city for a few days.

COUPON.

When accompanied by 3c THIS COUPON entitles the holder to one copy of the LIFE OF MCKINLEY and HOWARD by Byron Andrews, a book of nearly 400 pages, handsomely illustrated. Address THE TIMES, Los Angeles, Cal.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

1 Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

few days. Dr. Copeland, owing to his extensive knowledge of Masonry, especially well qualified to expound the mysteries of these, so far as they may be given to the public, and in response to numerous requests, has consented to give his celebrated lecture on "The Mystic Meaning of King Solomon's Temple," before leaving the city.

THE PRIMARIES.

County Committee's Instructions to Precinct Election Boards.

By order of the Republican County Central Committee, primaries will be held in all the precincts in the city and county today from 12 o'clock noon to 7 o'clock p.m., to elect delegates to the county convention. The county convention will nominate candidates for the various county, district, township and legislative offices.

All ballots used must be 24 inches wide by 3 inches long, of white, unglazed paper, with the ticket printed or written on one side only, with no distinguishing mark, character or design upon the back.

Also, no county officer or deputy is eligible to be voted for as delegate at said primaries.

None but known Republicans should be permitted to vote at the primaries, and the names of those who have been adopted by the County Central Committee is "Will you support the Republican Presidential electors?" The right of an applicant to vote should be decided by a majority of the election board.

The clerk of each election board must keep a list of all the voters and return the same with the ballots, after the polls have closed, to A. B. Conrad, secretary of the County Central Committee, at rooms 150 and 151, Westminster Hotel.

It is important that the names of the delegates elected in each precinct be forwarded to the secretary of the committee immediately after the count is made.

The County Central Committee members throughout the county are requested to forward the names of delegates elected as soon as possible.

If election boards are not full by time of opening the polls, Republicans will be selected from the bystanders to fill vacant places.

Election boards are especially requested to send names of delegates elected to Secretary Conrad, Westminster Hotel, promptly, not tomorrow or several hours later, but immediately and expeditiously.

PRECINCT CAUCUS RETURNS. Following are the lists of delegates nominated in precincts from which returns were not received in time for publication yesterday morning:

Precinct 8—E. Gilman, C. D. Sexton, L. E. Johnson and J. E. Tule.

Precinct 17—Charles Alexander, Dr. L. Dearth, J. M. Vina, Jr., and A. J. Graham.

Precinct 19—Harry Coster, L. Ledbetter, H. J. Kramer and Charles Steinfield.

Precinct 20—A. B. Campbell, J. W. Myers, H. E. Glass, John Cummings, J. Gross and H. Morrill.

Precinct 21—Charles Elverson, Charles W. Sexton, W. A. Bonnyne, J. H. Faulkner, S. A. Cutler and J. H. Krimmling.

Precinct 24—A. E. Bagley, W. H. Cook, D. G. Stevens, W. M. Burgoyne and G. D. Allen.

Precinct 40 (b)—H. C. Liechtenberger, M. W. Bishop, S. A. Reed and B. S. Lauder.

Precinct 50—J. S. Ewing, W. F. Woodyard and George E. Pillsbury.

Precinct 51—J. L. Moore, T. Reynolds, J. E. Johnson, W. W. Whitson and George S. Blair.

Precinct 74—in this precinct ten candidates were nominated from whom delegates were to be chosen at Saturday's primaries. The candidates are: A. L. Hooper, F. N. Marlon, H. Draper, E. H. Morgan, G. D. Pallett, A. Hamilton, W. E. Chambers, George Keener, George R. Edwards and F. H. Farmer.

The caucus of precinct 29 will be held at 9 o'clock this morning in the office of Hatch & Miller, in the Wilcox Block.

F. W. King of the Fourth Ward informs The Times that his name has been placed without his consent upon a so-called "reform" ticket in the thirty-fifth precinct. Mr. King says he is out of politics and does not want to run, although both a Republican and a reformer.

In Precinct 34, the anti-Lindley men have put up a ticket, pledged to Perkins, Bull, as follows: E. H. Barmore, H. J. Prince, Simpson McClure, R. A. Bird, John Reiman and W. H. Tritt.

It will be necessary for voters who do not approve of the Lindley crowd and desire to avoid being hoodwinked, to look out for alleged reform tickets in some precincts. Wherever the "push" has been in caucus it has devised a "reform" ticket to catch the unwary.

The Lindleys were routed all along the line in their fight against R. N. Bull for Senator. They gave up that contest several days ago, because they saw that they could not win, and turned their attention to other matters. Bull is sure of the nomination. The Ninth Precinct candidates were placed by mistake in the anti-Lindley ticket, they are solid for Bull and Perkins.

DEAD IN THE PARK.

Unknown Man Commits Suicide at Elysian Park.

A citizen while walking through Elysian Park yesterday afternoon made a horrible discovery. Lying in a clump of bushes on a little knoll he found the dead body of a man about 50 years old. A ghastly bullet hole in the forehead, made by a 44-caliber bullet, told the cause of death, and a note beside the corpse indicated that he had committed suicide.

The note stated that the writer was tired of life and requested the finder of his body to turn it over to a medical man, to determine if he had heart disease. The note was signed "L. R." and there was nothing in the dead man's pockets to identify him by. In his left hand he held a small mirror, which he had held up so that he could see where to shoot. Another mirror was found in his pocket, together with a pocketknife. The man had evidently been dead two or three days.

The citizen who found the body went to police headquarters and reported it. The Coroner was notified and the body was removed to Kregelo & Bresse's, where an inquest will be held.

MODERN ESTABLISHMENT. The funeral parlors of C. D. Howry are the most complete on the Pacific Coast, being fitted with all the conveniences that a modern funeral director can devise.

A PIONEER HOUSE.

Oldest Frame Building in Los Angeles Just Torn Down.

One old institution of Los Angeles seems to have escaped the attention of the landmarks committee until it was too late to preserve it as a memento of early days. About two weeks ago the march of improvement doomed to destruction the oldest frame building in Los Angeles, and it was forthwith demolished in short order, in spite of its excellent state of preservation.

It was not a relic of the period of Spanish rule, but of the first days of the American. When added were the prevailing style of the latter, Hon. B. W. Wilson bequeathed him of the comfortable frame houses "back in the States," and was seized with such longing for this bit of home that he imported one to the southern land where he meant to end his days.

The frame of a large and substantial house was gotten out and put together in the East and then taken apart and packed secure for shipment. The timbers were all numbered as they were taken apart, the numbers reading from "A" to "Z." When the house was reached the site destined for it, at the Southern corner of Macy and Alameda streets, it was speedily nailed together, and for years was the most pretentious residence in this part of the country.

There was not a scrap of lath or plaster in it, the building being ceiled throughout with soft wood.

Forty-six years ago the house passed into the possession of the late William T. B. Sanborn, and after serving as a residence until 1884, it was given over to the Sisters of Charity for their school, being used for this purpose until the sisters sold it to their present quarters on Boyce Heights.

When taken to pieces the frame and ceiling of the old house proved to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, but the land had grown valuable and the venerable building had to go over to its place among the things that have been.

POLICE COURT NOTES. George Seymour charged with Battery—Other Cases.

George Seymour, the boy who is alleged to have struck a Chinaman with a rock while the Chinaman was driving along Alameda street Thursday, was arraigned before Justice Rosier in Police Court yesterday on a charge of battery. His examination was set for today.

Three men charged with disturbing the peace were before Justice Rosier yesterday. They were William Myers, Thomas King and Walter Tilling. Myers was fined \$3, King was dismissed and Tilling was fined \$5.

The trial of Donato Demarco and George Pearl, charged with disturbing the peace, was continued until September 7.

The cases of Thomas L. Hill, charged with disturbing the peace, and Tom Luey, charged with lottery tickets, were continued to be reset.

The Natural Kingdom's Capital. The strange, savage and beautiful living wonders of the natural kingdom have never been so comprehensively exhibited as they now are in the united Adam Forepaugh and Sells Bros. enormous menageries, which is shortly to exhibit here. Not only this, but there are also representatives of various species which are absolutely the only ones in captivity.

Among these will be William Myers, Thomas King and Walter Tilling. Myers was fined \$3, King was dismissed and Tilling was fined \$5.

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The Great Alteration Sale Today

Amid the deafening noise of the iron-workers, who are now at work adding space to this already biggest store on the Coast, the women of Los Angeles will do more bargain-buying than has ever been done in the history of this greatest merchandising institution. By special arrangements we are prepared to serve 10,000 people today, even though one of the big three stores is now crowded into the other two. Come prepared for price-surprises.

Shoes.

Great Alterations in Prices.

Boys' Fine Calf Shoes in sizes 11 to 14 worth \$1.50; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE \$1.15

Boys' "Ironclad" Calf Button shoes worth full \$2.25 price; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE \$1.75

Boys' Russia Calf Button Shoes good style, worth \$2.00; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE \$2.00

Boys' Dull Dongola Shoes with patent leather tips, worth \$1.50; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE \$1.15

Boys' Tan Goat Button Shoes, well worth \$1.50; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE \$1.15

Boys' Fine Dongola Kid Shoes, worth every bit of \$1.50; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE \$1.50

Children's Kangaroo Shoes with patent leather tips, No. 1; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE \$1.10

Ladies' Tan Oxford, hand turned, broken sizes, worth \$2.00; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE \$1.00

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Men's-Boys' Wear.

Great Alterations in Prices.

Men's Full Finished Cotton Socks, fast black and tan, a 2c seller; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE 12c

Boys' French Percal Shirt Waists, new and stylish colorings, with box plaits back and front, ages 10 to 15 years; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE 25c

Boys' Zouave, Reefer, Sailor and Double Breasted Jacket Suits of all-wool Casimere, Cheviots, Tweeds, etc., of new and stylish effects, ages 10 to 15 years; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE \$2.25

Men's Cheviot Shirts, yoke back, full cut, good colors, were 50c; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE 25c

Men's Fine Percal Shirts, detachable collars and cuffs, pretty patterns, sold at from \$1.00 to \$2.00; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE 69c

Men's natural gray and bald Shirts and Drawers, 50c and 75c; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE 39c

Men's natural gray and bald Shirts and Drawers, 50c and 75c; ALL DAY SATURDAY PRICE 39c

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